

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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UNGA SPECIAL SESSION MUST 'RECHARGE DISARMAMENT BATTERIES'

LD231453Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 3 LD

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article: "A Realistic and Feasible Aim"]

[Excerpt:] The Soviet state's consistent struggle for disarmament has become one of the key directions of its foreign policy. Since World War II the USSR has advanced over 80 different disarmament proposals.

So far there has been no success in halting the arms race. But are there grounds for asserting, as the New York TIMES does, that "mankind has already lost the battle to end the worldwide arms race?" After all, it is a fact that the arms race has been successfully curbed on several salients. In the postwar years East and West have concluded about 20 treaties and agreements reducing the danger of outbreak of war, limiting the dissemination of nuclear weapons and banning the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment. Is this not weighty evidence that the arms race can be halted and that both East and West know how to achieve actual disarmament?

If bacteriological weapons have been successfully banned, that means that chemical weapons can also be outlawed. If the partial banning of nuclear weapons tests has become a fact, that means a total ban is also possible. If the first steps have been taken to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, that means that a complete halt to their spread throughout the world is not a utopian concept. If the USSR and the United States have signed a number of agreements which have erected obstacles to the development of the most destructive weapons, they can also reach new, ever more far-reaching decisions.

The UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session on disarmament is meeting at a very crucial moment for the fate of peace and international security. "To halt the arms race and insure advance toward the reduction and ultimately the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe," I.I. Brezhnev stressed, "that is the main problem now on the agenda of our life. It is precisely here, on this salient, that the fundamental question of how the international situation will develop in the future is being resolved, and it is precisely here that the keenest struggle is now developing." Under these conditions the UNGA special session on disarmament can become an important political event of 1978 and a notable milestone in mankind's struggle for disarmament.

But this is not helped by those who are already trying to belittle the significance of the forthcoming event. "All international disarmament conferences," France's LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS generalizes, "have ended without results, since people expected miracles, that is, they expected each country to destroy its arsenal." We do not expect miracles, indeed they do not happen in the world. But we do expect positive impetuses which will recharge the disarmament batteries.

The special session is to discuss the most burning problem of the present day: how to curb the arms race and how to safeguard peace against the outbreak of a nuclear war. It is to analyze and define the ways and means of resolving the main issues of disarmament. The session's agenda contains all the topics which figure in bilateral and multilateral international talks: the halting of the nuclear arms race and its reduction and subsequent liquidation; the avoidance of the threat of nuclear war; complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests; the all-round consolidation of the system of their nonproliferation; the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; the prohibition of the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb; the reduction of military budgets; the total demilitarization of the seabed and ocean floor; and regional measures for military detente and disarmament.

It is expected that the session will adopt final documents: a disarmament declaration, a program of action, and a document on the mechanism for negotiations.

If the authoritative international forum offers the states and entire world public a specific and businesslike program of actions and real disarmament measures, if it gives a powerful new impetus to the people's struggle to curb the arms race and a positive impetus to the disarmament negotiations now underway in Geneva, Vienna and other places, then the task of the session may be regarded as fulfilled.

The special session on disarmament is important in itself. But its significance is not limited to this. It is designed to serve as the prolog to the convening of a world disarmament conference, which was suggested by the Soviet Union and has met with worldwide approval. The UNGA resolutions, for all their significance, are only recommendations. The conference, with the participation of all countries of the world, could adopt effective decisions which would be binding on its participants.

The Soviet Union is going to the UNGA special session with an all-embracing, clear and specific disarmament program. The eve of the session has been marked by major new initiatives by the USSR, advanced by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, in his replies to the questions of the Social Democratic Party of Germany weekly VORWAERTS and in his speeches during his visit to the FRG. During this visit the world again heard Moscow's appeal to all states and peoples: It is time to halt the arms race.

While the international disarmament forum is in progress on the East River in New York, a NATO summit meeting, for the purpose of adopting a long-term armaments program, will be taking place on the banks of the Potomac in Washington. As we can see, some representatives of the West will have to assume a dual role both as champions (in words) of disarmament and as advocates of continuing (in deeds) the arms race. An unenviable role.

The peace-loving forces have a long, obstinate struggle ahead to disarm those who only want to arm themselves. There will be no "miracle". But sense and realism must prevail in the West as well. The dangers of the nuclear age are great. But in the world today there are enough forces--and they surpass the camp of militarism--to remove the sword of Damocles of nuclear catastrophe hanging the world. This sword should be reforged into plowshares. Universal and complete disarmament is not utopia but a realistic aim.

Waldheim Addresses Opening Session

LD231946Y Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 23, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin, Vladimir Matyash and Yuri Romantsov reports: The special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly opened here today.

Representatives of 149 member-countries of the United Nations are to discuss the most important problem of the present--that of curbing the arms race and of disarmament. Heads of state and government and foreign ministers of tens of the states of the world arrived in New York to participate in the debate. The Soviet delegation at the special session is led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

In common view, the debate will center on problems pertaining to a further deepening of the salutary process of international detente, of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and of creating a wide front of all peace forces coming out for progress in the field of disarmament.

The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, put forward by general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, are meeting with wide support and approval by the delegates to the special session. These initiatives are aimed at ending all further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces of the states having a big military potential, in the first place at ending the production of nuclear weapons in all of its types, at banning all other types of mass destruction weapons. The Soviet initiatives are evaluated here as a major contribution to the struggle for preventing nuclear war and ending the arms race.

The opening meeting of the session was addressed by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. He stressed that the duty of the special session is to outline such a course in the field of disarmament that would deliver mankind from a potential holocaust. Kurt Waldheim said that at present there are hopeful prospects in that field. A number of important talks are being held, including talks between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The U.N. secretary general pointed to the danger presented by the emergence of new systems of weapons, particularly nuclear ones, which complicated the steps being taken now for the limitation of nuclear weapons and undermines the results achieved in the field of disarmament. Disarmament, he said in conclusion, is the most important of all the problems facing the world, and our objective is not only to limit arms, but also achieve real disarmament.

IOJ Statement of Support

LD232346Y Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 23 TASS--The General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists has issued a statement here welcoming the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, which opened here today.

The IOJ evaluates this first ever representative forum on the most important issue of the present as the first step towards ending the arms race and towards disarmament. The IOJ expresses conviction that the resolution of this problem will make it possible not only to eliminate direct military danger, but also resolve many socio-economic issues. It will be of tremendous significance for a speedy restructuring of international relations and creating firm guarantees of security.

The arms race, the statement notes, means a danger of war, and absorbs enormous material resources. Therefore the most important socio-economic results of ending the arms race or achieving a considerable reduction of the level of weapons is the release of material and manpower resources which can be otherwise used to meet the vital requirements of mankind.

Proceeding from this premise, the International Organization of Journalists supports with all its strength and will further support disarmament and an end to the arms race as a guarantee for the existence and development of world civilization, of universal peace and mankind's benefit.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S 85TH SESSION COMMUNIQUE

LD231043Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on 85th Session of CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 85th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 16 through 19 May. Taking part in the session, which passed in a spirit of friendship and unanimity, were the deputy heads of governments who represent their countries in the Executive Committee: K. Zarev of Bulgaria; G. Szeker of Hungary; G. Weiss of the GDR; F. Bravo Pardo of Cuba; M. Feljee of Mongolia; F. Kaim of Poland; I. Patan of Romania; K.F. Katushev of the USSR; R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, J. Kulic, head of the Yugoslav Permanent Mission to CEMA, participated in the work of the Executive Committee.

N.V. Paddeyev, secretary of CEMA, participated in the session.

I. Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister, presided at the Executive Committee session.

The Executive Committee examined materials submitted for discussion by the next sitting of the CEMA session. The Executive Committee's report on the activity of CEMA between the 31st and 32d sittings of the council's session was approved. It was noted that the comprehensive cooperation of the CEMA countries is promoting the steady and stable growth of physical production and the further strengthening of the economic, scientific and technical potential of those countries. The volume of national income in 1977 in the CEMA countries increased as a whole by 5 percent in comparison with 1976, while the volume of industrial output rose 6.3 percent.

The Executive Committee approved for submission to the CEMA session the drafts of long-term, targeted cooperation programs drawn up in CEMA organs: for covering the economically substantiated requirements of CEMA countries with respect to the basic types of energy, fuel and raw materials; for the further improvement of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the area of agriculture and the food industry for the purpose of maximally satisfying the population's food requirements; and in machine building.

Measures connected with the forthcoming 30th anniversary of CEMA, which falls in 1979, were approved at the Executive Committee session.

The Executive Committee also discussed certain questions of the development of the cooperation of interested CEMA countries on a multilateral basis with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

An examination was made of the progress in implementing the recommendations of the commission on cooperation between CEMA and the Republic of Finland.

During the session of the Executive Committee the representatives of the CEMA countries signed an interstate convention on the transmission and utilization of data from remote space exploration of the earth for the purpose of further deepening their cooperation in the practical utilization of the results of space research in the national economy of each country.

Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, who is in the USSR on an official visit, delivered a speech at the Executive Committee session in which he dwelt on questions of the further development of economic relations between Mexico and the CEMA countries.

HOTSPOTS CAUSED BY INTERFERENCE IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD232342Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Commentary by observer Vadim Nekrasov]

[Text] Probably no person in Britain or any other country who follows international affairs would be unable to find on the map of the world the Horn of Africa, although a short while ago only few outside geographic circles were interested. The same could be said of the Shaba Province in Zaire. The whirl of international events increases our knowledge of countries remote, and we would be glad of this if it were not for the fact that each time they are brought to our attention by the emergence of a new seat of tension, or as the present jargon has it a hotspot, in an already troubled world. The situation in northeast Africa, or the Horn of Africa as it is known, remains tense even though the Ethiopian people with the active support of the socialist countries succeeded in repulsing the Somali aggression and foiling the plans for the partition of their country.

In Shaba hostilities continue--hostilities in which, apart from Zaire forces, French and Belgian paratroopers are involved, with urgent deliveries of weapons being made by the United States and other NATO countries. According to press reports, British aircraft are also taking part in the airlift of weapons. Things are not quiet in Africa; the situation on the continent is much more tense than it was 5 or 10 years ago. No one disputes that, but when it comes to the cause of the tension diametrically opposite views are expressed. The press in the NATO countries, for instance, persists in blaming the Soviet Union, maintaining that if it were not for the Soviet help to the national liberation movement in Africa there would have been no cause for conflicts of worldwide significance that turn into hotspots.

Now is that really so? To answer that question it will probably be necessary to look at the problem in a wider context, not just the present events in Africa. There have been quite a number of conflict situations in Asia and Africa during the postwar period--situations that have assumed very dangerous proportions, threatening world peace as a whole. First and foremost among these was without doubt the war the United States waged in Southeast Asia. It might not have been necessary to look back on that war today except that it taught one very interesting lesson: You will remember that all through the war Washington hotly maintained that American vital interests were at stake and that was why America intervened in the national liberation struggle in Southeast Asia. The war ended, not in the United States' favor. But, and this is the important point, one of its truly vital interests suffered. So what are these notorious vital interests that produce hotspots and send the temperature of the international climate up into the fever area? A more attentive examination reveals that very often they are not something invariable and focal to the national interests but they are prompted by transient political considerations and are therefore themselves transient, although they may inflict tangible harm on the normal course of international life.

A typical example is the situation in the Middle East. You will remember that, in the autumn of last year, a joint Soviet-American statement was issued setting out their common--and you can be sure potentially fruitful--approach to a complex and explosive situation. Quite obviously, the American side would never have signed the statement if its concepts failed to coincide with American interests. However, not much later the United States virtually turned its back on the principles of the Soviet-American statement. It gave preference instead to one-sided diplomacy and participation in the Egyptian-Israeli talks that brought no real change for the better in the Middle East situation but, on the other hand, did nudge Israel on to aggression in south Lebanon that brought fresh suffering to a large number of people.

It could on the whole be said that hotspots in international relations usually emerge not as the result of local processes--these do exist but they usually can also be dealt with locally--but because of much wider international processes. Such situations arise when a global concept comes into collision with the real course of events in the world. Let me put that more simply: For instance, the course of events show that, given the present balance of forces in the world, national liberation movements cannot be stopped by external forces without causing trouble. Attempts to stop them invariably lead to dangerous international consequences and produce hotspots. All that applies fully to the present situation in Africa. What has complicated the present situation on the continent is above all the attempts of the former colonial powers to keep in power a reactionary regime in an African state and to undermine the popular national liberation movement. What creates hotspots in various parts of the African Continent is the policy pursued from the other side of the Atlantic of aggravating the political situation in Africa, setting off certain African countries against others, inciting conflict between them over territorial and other problems that they have inherited from colonial times.

GATT REPORT CONTRASTS WESTERN, CEMA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD221047Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20 Signed to Press 10 May 78
p 21 LD

[Commentator B. Rachkov article: "World Trade: Contradictory Trends"]

[Text] The Secretariat of GATT--the most representative organization for the regulation of customs tariffs and trade terms of the capitalist countries--recently published a report in Geneva on the preliminary results of world trade in 1977 and on its immediate prospects. Judging from this report, the serious economic disorders of capitalism, which have become sharply exacerbated in recent years, are continuing to exert an unfavorable influence on world trade.

The sharp deceleration in capitalism's rate of economic growth, which occurred in 1977 following something of a pickup, has led to a falloff in demand in the Western countries for fuel and raw materials and many goods produced by the manufacturing industry. As a result, imports by the industrially developed capitalist countries, which account for about four-fifths of world imports, increased only 4-5 percent last year as against 14 percent in 1976. This has become the main reason for the almost threefold falloff in the growth rate of total world imports, the physical volume of which grew by only 4 percent last year as against 11 percent in the preceding year. The slowing down in the growth rate of export deliveries proved to be approximately the same.

The GATT figures on world trade also show the extreme unevenness in the way Western states are emerging from the crisis difficulties, and their desire to overcome their economic disorders at each other's expense and in the competitive struggle for foreign markets. The expansion of the monopolies of the FRG and Japan, which increased sharply last year, led to the rapid growth of these countries' exports and this checked the increase in export deliveries from the majority of other Western countries and prompted them to intensify protectionist measures directed against foreign competition. Washington, for instance, resorted to measures which reduced the influx of Japanese television and automobiles into the United States and a number of agricultural goods from the Common Market countries. And these countries, in their turn, established a more rigid framework for the importation of certain types of textiles and ferrous metals. The trade war between the Common Market and Japan is being exacerbated.

At the same time many Western countries are seeking to pass on at least some of their economic difficulties to the developing states.

The GATT Secretariat reports that last year the value of these states imports suddenly increased by 13 percent, mainly due to an 8-9 percent price increase on industrial goods supplied by Western monopolies to those states. The developing countries' trading losses with the developed capitalist countries are also increasing because of the devaluation of the leading capitalist currency--the U.S. dollar--which flows into many of these countries in payment for their exports.

Commenting on the state of world trade, the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG notes that it vividly reflects capitalism's intensifying economic disorders, the aggravation of the monopoly struggle for sales markets and for raw-materials sources, the deepening of inflationary processes and the present attempts to rely on the outmoded principles of neocolonialism. And speaking about the growing wave of protectionism in the West, the newspaper stresses that protectionism is a two-edged sword which does not eliminate to any degree whatsoever the organic disorders of capitalism but merely causes a retaliatory reaction on the part of its trading partners. The Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA also notes the fallaciousness of protectionist measures and their effectiveness in solving economic problems.

The fallaciousness and ineffectiveness of bourgeois foreign trade policy are especially obvious against the background of the convincing successes in the development of the CEMA member countries' foreign economic relations. As is acknowledged in the GATT Secretariat's report, national income and industrial production in the CEMA countries increased last year at least 50 percent faster than in the zone of the developed capitalism, which has also insured the more rational expansion of their foreign trade relations. "Trade among countries of this group," the GATT report states, "has increased at a faster rate than those countries' trade with the rest of the world."

As has already been reported in the Soviet press, the foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries in current prices increased 11.7 percent last year and amounted to R158.9 billion, whereas their reciprocal commodity turnover increased 17.7 percent and reached R93 billion. Deliveries of machinery and equipment, which increased by almost 20 percent over the year, developed at increasing preferential rates in the fraternal countries' reciprocal trade. These trends attest to new successes of socialist economic integration and to a deepening of the processes of production sharing and specialization in the CEMA context.

In contrast to the vague, ambiguous and even pessimistic assessments for the immediate future of capitalist foreign trade contained in the recent GATT report, the CEMA countries are firmly confident of the future of their foreign economics relations. The protocols for their reciprocal deliveries for the current year are being successfully fulfilled. There is every reason for assuming that the volume of reciprocal deliveries totalling R300 billion (in 1974 prices) or \$400 billion, planned by the CEMA countries for 1976-1980, will not only be reached but even surpassed.

CONFERENCE ON WORLD FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OPENS IN MEXICO

LD231048Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, May 23 TASS--The TASS correspondents, Ruslan Knyazev and Vladimir Shekhovtsev, report: The growth of inflation in the Western countries is fraught with a real threat of another world economic crisis, said Anthony Tuke, the chairman of the 25th International Conference on Financial Affairs. He was speaking at the opening of the conference here.

The conference is attended by representatives of the major private banks of capitalist countries. Over 100 financial monopolies of the United States, Britain, Japan and other countries are represented. Finance ministers from a number of capitalist countries are also participating.

The conference is held in private and emphasis is on a discussion of the financial problems of the capitalist world, specifically those connected with the difficult position of the dollar in world monetary markets and the growth of foreign indebtedness by developing countries. Decline in production and the sharp rise in inflation arouse serious anxiety of Western financial quarters. Commentators emphasize in this context that the conference was opened in an extremely pessimistic atmosphere. David Rockefeller, the chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, admitted at the first meeting that they had had to look into the future with lack of confidence and anxiety. He emphasized the instability of the Western monetary system, especially in connection with the decline in the dollar exchange rate.

WALDHEIM RECOMMENDS EXTENSION OF MANDATE ON GOLAN HEIGHTS

LD192156Y Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 19 TASS--UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recommended that the UN Security Council extend the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) in the Syrian-Israeli sector for another six months--till November 30, 1978. The Government of Syria gave consent to the proposed extension of the powers of the UNDOF. The UN force was set up in accordance with the UN Security Council's decision in May 1974. The UN secretary-general's report on this matter points out that the main elements of the Middle East problem remain unsolved, and that the situation in the area on the whole will remain unstable and dangerous if genuine progress is not achieved soon on the way to a just and lasting settlement of the problem in all its aspects.

Kurt Waldheim emphasized the importance of efforts aimed at achieving progress in search for such a settlement and first of all at promoting an earliest resumption of the process of talks in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolution 338 dated 1973. As is known, the UN Security Council's resolutions envisage the Israeli troops' withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to self-determination.

WPC STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO MIDEAST

LD201816Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, May 20 TASS--The Secretariat of the World Peace Council issued the following statement of the President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra: The decision taken by the United States on the "complex" supply of arms to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt has caused serious concern to the peace-loving forces in the world. At a time when multilateral efforts are being made to find ways of putting an end to the military confrontation in the Middle East and of bringing about a peaceful settlement of this conflict, the new flood of U.S. weapons into this region will accelerate the arms race, further increase tension and provoke new armed clashes.

The hypocritical statements of the U.S. approach of "equidistance" towards the Middle Eastern countries cannot conceal the part of United States' constant support to the aggressive posture of Israel. Without U.S. arms, Israel would not be able to shed the blood of peaceful Arab citizens, as it did recently in south Lebanon, and it would not be in a position to trample upon the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, first of all of the Palestinian people. The United States has shown that it intends to pursue further in the Middle East the policy of active assistance to the Israeli aggressors, and of support to the regimes which serve U.S. interests and which are striving to weaken and split the front of the Arab states, and suppress the liberation struggle of peoples in the Middle East and Africa.

The World Peace Council calls upon all the national peace committees and movements, all the friendly international non-governmental organizations, all those who are sincerely interested in achieving real disarmament, to raise their voice of protest against these new provocative actions, hostile to the cause of peace among the peoples.

CHANDRA HANDS STOCKHOLM APPEAL REPORT TO WALDHEIM

LD232103Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: The new Stockholm appeal, which has become a passionate call of the peoples to stop the arms race, to promote peace and disarmament, is one of the most unique international documents in mankind's history. Over 600 million people on all the continents have so far affixed their signatures to it. The importance and timeliness of the highly humane peace-loving purposes of this appeal are borne out also by the fact that it was signed by numerous outstanding statesmen and political leaders of many countries.

This was pointed out when Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, handed to the United Nations secretary general in New York the council's report on the successful results of the mass campaign to collect signatures to the new Stockholm appeal. The report will be circulated as an official document at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Over 1,000 million dollars are being spent in the world annually on military purposes. This shows how expensive is every minute of the armed confrontation in which the world community now lives. The process of international detente yields positive results: The political climate in Europe and in other areas of the globe has become warmer. Now, and this is pointed out convincingly in the new Stockholm appeal, steps are necessary towards real disarmament, so that the political detente would be backed up by military relaxation.

The peoples regard as the pivotal direction of their struggle for peace in the contemporary conditions the efforts to reduce the menace of a new world war, of a mass annihilation of human beings by means of nuclear weapons. It is not without reason that the latest Soviet peace initiatives in this direction, primarily the proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Congress of the Komsomol, have received such universal response.

It is high time to think of a complete discontinuation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states possessing a large military potential, and to create, thereby, conditions for their subsequent reduction. The Soviet Union has moved to stop the production of nuclear weapons in all its forms, to stop the production of all other types of mass annihilation weapons and to ban them, to stop the development of new types of conventional armaments of great destructive force, to renounce the expansion of armies and stockpiling of conventional armaments of the powers--permanent members of the Security Council, and also of the countries linked with them by military agreements.

The international public has received with the most ardent approval the Soviet proposal to renounce the expansion of armies and stockpiling of conventional armaments of the powers--permanent members of the Security Council, and also of the countries linked with them by military agreements.

The international public has received with the most ardent approval of the Soviet proposal to renounce mutually the production of new, particularly inhuman means of mass annihilation--the neutron weapon. The World Council of Peace has collected millions of signatures and hundreds of thousands of petitions demanding the banning of this truly inhumane weapon.

On the eve of the special disarmament session, held for the first time in the history of the United Nations, the wave of popular resentment and protest has billowed up in scores of countries against the plans to legalize "clean" neutron death, which is promised to mankind by the strategists of the Pentagon and NATO.

It is necessary to do away with the deadly neutron menace, looming over the world, to guarantee a durable, lasting peace and security to the entire planet. It is precisely for this reason that the peoples expect so much from the representative forum in New York, which can and must contribute to the final discontinuation and then to a reversal of the arms race.

WPC'S WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM ISSUES DECLARATION

LD212334Y Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 21 May 78 LD

[Text] Basel May 21 TASS--(from TASS correspondent Petr Yegorov) A world conference for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination ended here. Participants in the conference, convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council, representing public and political organisations from more than 50 countries and national-liberation movements, discussed a wide range of questions connected with the mobilisation of world public opinion in support of the peoples' struggle for the complete eradication of racism and apartheid.

The conference's concluding declaration states that, as a result of the successes of the national-liberation movement, of the enhanced role of peace-loving forces, and international detente, new favourable conditions emerged for resolute struggle against racism and its eventual complete eradication.

The document pledges full support to the peoples of South Africa, the Arab people of Palestine, the national minorities in capitalist countries, struggling for their national emancipation against racism and imperialism.

The conference discussed also and adopted a number of special resolutions, in particular "on racism in the USA." The document notes that the United States continues its policy of genocide and racial discrimination. It contains the demand for the immediate release of political prisoners, champions of the democratic and civic rights of the oppressed sections of the U.S. population.

Conference participants wrathfully condemned the American plans to manufacture the neutron bomb and appealed to world public opinion, to the United States people, to step up the struggle against that barbarous weapon of mass annihilation.

A resolution on NATO's military interference in Zaire firmly condemns the military interference by NATO countries in that country's internal affairs. The conference demanded the prompt withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of Shaba Province.

Also denounced was the recent aggression by Pretoria's racist regime against the People's Republic of Angola. The conference urged the U.N. and other international organisations to introduce sanctions against the RSA and shut off access to nuclear weapons to the apartheid regime.

The conference expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their "invariable assistance to the national-liberation movements and support to the struggle against racism."

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN HELSINKI

LD200914Y Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, May 20, TASS--The Second International Naval Symposium has closed here. Discussions at the symposium centered on the subject "the navy at the service of society in peacetime." The symposium was attended by representatives of 16 countries including the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, the USA, Canada, France, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The delegations of the countries of northern Atlantic, the North and Baltic seas discussed in working groups questions in connection with the use of the navies of states in peacetime in salvage operations at sea and in aid in cases of distress in international waters as well as possible forms of cooperation.

The delegations attended Finnish naval and airforce exercises and familiarized themselves with a shipbuilding yard in Turku.

NOVIKOV HEADS DELEGATION TO OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD171529Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 15 May a delegation of the "Olympiad-80" Organizing Committee headed by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the "Olympiad-80" Organizing Committee, left for Athens to attend a session of the International Olympic Committee.

The delegation arrived in Athens the same day.

BILL BEFORE CONGRESS THREATENS STATUS OF SOVIET MISSIONS

LD231457Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Natalin article: "An Important Condition for the Development of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Detente in international relations has become the demand of the times. Efforts for its success are being undertaken in the most diverse fields. Normal working conditions for the diplomatic representations of foreign states on the territory of the host country definitely promote an improvement in the world situation. The 1961 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which confirmed the generally accepted principles and norms, pursues this aim. In particular they envisage that, to promote most effective implementation of the functions of the personnel of a foreign state's representation in a corresponding country, these workers are granted privileges and immunities. This convention is universal, and 120 states have subscribed to it.

Our country is a party to the Vienna convention and observes its provisions strictly. In addition, during the creation of the convention, the Soviet Union concluded special agreements with various states aimed at extending the privileges and immunities for representatives of foreign states on Soviet territory and of Soviet representatives on the territory of the corresponding states.

The 1968 Soviet-American understanding on this question, for example, creates favorable working conditions for the personnel of U.S. representations in the USSR and of Soviet representations in the United States.

However, there are signs that certain influential forces in the United States are striving to worsen matters in this field.

At the moment the U.S. Congress is examining a bill "on supplementing the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations." The House of Representatives has already supported it. If it is approved by the Senate and then by the President, it will become a U.S. law.

The adoption of laws in itself is undoubtedly the sovereign right of states. At the same time many observers note that the adoption of this particular law would considerably worsen the working conditions of foreign representations on U.S. territory and would thereby affect their immediate interests and complicate their relations with their host state. Its adoption could generally lower the established standard for diplomatic relations between states.

Until now, according to existing American legislation and the provisions of the Vienna convention, foreign diplomats deal with the government agency which handles U.S. foreign relations--the State Department.

But the new bill would require that personnel of foreign diplomatic missions in the United States, in the event of criminal or civil actions being brought against them, first prove their right to immunity from criminal proceedings in U.S. courts. Congress is also examining other bills aimed at encroaching upon the privileges and immunities of members of foreign diplomatic missions in the United States.

Meanwhile, according to the American Constitution, all treaties concluded by the United States with other countries are "the supreme law of the land." The Vienna convention is one such treaty since it was ratified and duly confirmed by the appropriate U.S. legislative and executive authorities. It specifically holds that a diplomatic representative is not obliged to give evidence in court, with the exception of certain cases when he is acting privately.

Thus the bill before the Senate contains provisions which constitute a serious departure from existing international practice and from the commitments adopted by the United States in accordance with the Vienna convention. Many foreign missions in that country note that, in the event that the new law is adopted, its application could lead to friction and even conflicts in U.S. relations with other states.

As is known, foreign missions in the United States relatively frequently report cases in which their employees are subjected to insults and blackmail and are even victims of direct attacks. Soviet diplomatic missions in the United States have also more than once notified the State Department on such questions. And yet those responsible are often not found for some reason, and in the event of arrest they are extremely seldom called to account or are not punished at all. The new bill does not increase the responsibility of the state and individuals for the violation of the privileges and immunities of employees of foreign missions. On the contrary, a certain reduction in the limits of such responsibility is evident.

However strange it may seem, State Department representatives are saying in Congress that the proposed bill is intended to supplement the Vienna convention and promote its effective application in that country.

At the same time it is obvious that its adoption and implementation in its present form would create considerable difficulties in the activity of diplomatic missions in the United States.

The new bill could lead to the creation of a situation in which the employees of Soviet missions in the United States would have less favorable conditions for work than the personnel of American missions in the USSR, that is, it would violate the principle of reciprocity. Such a situation could hardly be considered normal.

It depends to a great extent on the U.S. administration as to what extent the application of the new law, if it is adopted, will make it possible to maintain the status of employees of foreign missions on U.S. territory and whether this will further the strengthening of U.S. relations with other countries in the spirit of detente.

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ZAIRE ATTEMPT TO PLAY 'POLICEMAN'

LD240132Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] And now a commentary by Vladislav Koznyakov on the intervention of NATO countries in Zaire: In order to calm the American public at least a little the administration is saying that the participation of the United States in the Zaire NATO operation is limited, but in truth this participation is not so harmless and presents quite a bit of danger to the people of the world, including the people of the United States. The air bridge in Zaire along which the NATO countries are moving troops was created by the United States Air Force and involved C-141 transport planes and Lockheed C-5's: Zaire is receiving American guns and supplies for military action; and the entire operation is being run by NATO's commander in chief in Europe, General Haig of the United States. In this way the United States is directly involved in the armed intervention of this distant African country. This cannot help but remind people of Vietnam and the policy of playing world policeman, a policy which cost a lot to the American people and the people of many other countries. As before, the Pentagon's police actions are being disguised by various cover-up statements, but these attempts are not at all convincing. For instance, the version about Cuban participation in Zaire has turned out to be so far-fetched that these claims had to be repudiated by the most official people in the NATO countries.

A State Department representative was forced to admit that he had no figures on participation by Cubans in military actions in Zaire. A similar statement was made by Belgium's foreign affairs minister, Henri Simonet, who called claims about Cuban participation in Shaba misinformation. And claims of wanting to save the whites in the region where fighting is under way in Zaire can hardly be convincing. No one is against aiding citizens of other countries to leave a country caught in the fire of war, but in this case the aid to American, French and Belgium citizens in Shaba was used as an excuse to conduct a wide-scale intervention operation in the African country with the aim of overt interference in its internal affairs. The scale of NATO military operations in Zaire has gone far outside the framework of saving foreigners. These operations were clearly aimed at putting down the insurgents in the Shaba Province.

One cannot help but recall statements by American leaders about defending human rights around the world. In Zaire the United States and other NATO countries have demonstrated how they actually relate to the rights of the people in the African countries to solve their own problems without outside interference. This internal conflict in Zaire and the popular uprising in the Shaba Province was followed by armed aggression of the United States and other countries in the North Atlantic bloc. In this way Washington has trampled on the rights of the African people of Zaire. No doubt the people of the United States and other countries cannot help but be concerned over the fact that interference in Zaire is anything but an isolated part of Washington's plans. There are many facts to prove that plans are being prepared for armed interference in the affairs of other African countries. The NATO Council is going to discuss this at its coming session. Simultaneously, the administration requested Congress to broaden presidential powers with regard to sending United States armed forces abroad and conducting covert operations in other countries. This way, a New York TIMES commentator notes, the United States President is telling other countries that America may be involved more directly in the developments in Africa. It is obvious that Washington refuses to learn from the lessons of Vietnam and that it wants to play again the role of world policeman, this time in Africa.

MONDALE TOUR FURTHERS U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ASIA

LD231321Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "Through Gunsights"]

[Text] For many years now many American politicians have been looking at Asia through gunsights. It has been 3 years since the end of the Vietnam war and, it would seem, there has been the time and the opportunity to learn its lessons and work out a new outlook on Asia in accordance with the interests of peace. But, as they say, there is the opportunity, but not the will. In Washington they do not want to renounce the old, fallacious and dangerous policy toward Asia.

New pretexts for continuing it have been invented. "We cannot be strong in Europe and weak in Asia," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said recently. "Our might in Asia corresponds to our might in Europe and vice versa." While strengthening the NATO military bloc, Washington is also implementing a broad program of military preparations in Asia. It provides for an increase in nuclear missile armaments, the modernization and strengthening of the 7th Fleet, the development of the system of military blocs and bases, an increase in the flow of arms to allies and "friends," and the holding of joint military maneuvers and exercises.

U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's recently completed tour of the capitals of five Southeast Asian and Pacific countries--the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand--was devoted to these questions. The vice president did not tire of repeating that the United States intends to maintain its military presence in that region, which is allegedly threatened by the mythical "communist threat." Nor did he spare efforts aimed at enlisting the support of those with whom he spoke for the Pentagon's military preparations and at encouraging them to arm themselves.

In the Philippines he bargained desperately for maintaining in that country the largest American bases in Asia: Subic Bay, where the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are refitted, and Clark Field, the material and technical supply center for the American Air Force in Southeast Asia. The Philippines were promised considerable military aid if they make concessions in talks on the future of the bases.

Mondale promised to aid Thailand in modernizing its air force and, in particular, to supply it with 18 F-5E fighter-bombers. He promised approximately the same number of F-4 fighters to the Indonesian Air Force. A result of the tour was the announcement of a forthcoming major military demonstration in the Indian Ocean--joint maneuvers by the naval forces of the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

U.S. support for the ANZUS bloc--which includes the United States, Australia and New Zealand--was confirmed, and it was announced that the activity of this aggressive bloc will henceforth be extended to not only the Pacific but also the Indian Ocean. New attempts were made to link another alliance to ANZUS. Washington hopes that ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which includes Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore--will be that alliance. The United States has long been zealously coaxing ASEAN in the hope that its members will agree to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for their "benefactors."

"By an irony of fate" the start of the U.S. vice president's tour, the New York TIMES noted, "coincided with the third anniversary of the fall of Saigon. In his public statements Mondale did not mention this anniversary, but nevertheless it somehow accentuated the main aim of his trip to that region." What is this "main aim"? It seems it is to stress: The United States has come to its senses since the Vietnam catastrophe and intends, so the vice president stated, to carry out a policy "less colored by the failures of the past, to participate actively in resolving important strategic, political and economic problems," that is, to interfere in the affairs of Asian countries and impose its will on them. In one of his speeches Mondale called this a "return to Asia." But can they return to a place that the United States never even left? It is a question of the United States' intention of returning to a policy of force and embarking again on the path of interference in Asian countries' affairs.

The American strategists do not plan to follow this path in isolation. Hence such attentiveness toward the ANZUS allies and the participants in ASEAN. And even more toward Tokyo and Peking. The Pentagon regards Japan as its main ally in Asia, which moreover has experience in the practice of aggression, and is urgently pushing it toward militarization and demanding that it share "the burden of political and military responsibility" in Southeast Asia. Considerable U.S. hopes also rest in Peking, which is regarded as, in effect, an ally in the struggle against the USSR, the socialist community and the young independent Asian states.

In the present atmosphere Washington is showing more concern for camouflage. Appeals for the strengthening of "military might" are accompanied by expatiations on the United States' "new tasks" in Asia. These, in Mondale's words, allegedly consist of "defending human rights" and "guaranteeing the growing population of Asian countries the necessary quantity of food." [paragraph continues]

After announcing the new arm deliveries to Thailand and Indonesia, he was not ashamed to state a few days later that one of the tasks of American policy is the "limitation of arm deals...."

The "new" U.S. policy in Asia has no chance of success. Its creators are counting on support from allies and "friends" and on more refined lies and camouflage. But they are not taking into account the basic fact--the growing determination of the peoples of Asia not to let themselves be deceived, to prevent "new Vietnam," and to defend their freedom and peace.

'Neocolonialism' Remains U.S. Strategy

LD231325Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by V. Skosyrev: "Words and Reality"]

[Text] U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific is the theme of numerous commentaries published recently in the American press. Discussing the results of Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda's trip to the United States and U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's trip abroad this month, the New York TIMES and other papers state that, following the failure of the armed adventure in Indochina, Washington rebuilt its strategy in Asia, placing emphasis on peaceful social and economic cooperation. The U.S. vice president's statements were put together in the same spirit. He said during his tour that "no elements of colonialism remained" in American foreign policy.

However, the words do not bear comparison with the reality. Suffice it to recall, for example, that the United States recently managed effectively to transform the Mariana Islands, which are under UN trusteeship, into a permanent Pentagon bridgehead, by holding a so-called "plebiscite." A similar farce is planned for next summer on two other groups of Pacific islands--the Caroline and Marshall islands, which are also under UN trusteeship. Equally obvious is the United States' intention to maintain its military presence in Asia.

In Manila, the first capital visited by W. Mondale, the talks primarily concerned the future of the American bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. As is known, for many years Washington has been stubbornly resisting the Philippines' attempts to revise the unequal agreements regulating the status of these bases.

The military aspect dominates American policy toward Indonesia and Thailand. Like the Philippines these two countries are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was created primarily to develop economic ties among them. However, the United States, despite repeated statements by the ASEAN countries about their desire to remain neutral continues to urge this alliance toward dangerous militarization.

Finally, the closing stage of W. Mondale's tour was used by Washington to step up the activity of the militarist ANZUS bloc, which includes Australia and New Zealand as well as the United States.

It is worth recalling that American monopolies are the biggest investors in Southeast Asia, ahead of the Japanese and the British. And, by all appearances, the United States has no intention of yielding to its competitors. It is no accident that in Indonesia the U.S. vice president announced new tax concessions for American corporations exploiting the regions oil resources.

This is what U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific. "Free from elements of colonialism," really looks like. The facts indicate that, despite certain tactical corrections by the present Washington administration, American strategy in this region remains a strategy of neocolonialism.

PENTAGON PLAN FOR GULF 'FIRE BRIGADE' FRAUGHT WITH DANGER

LD230903Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary: "The Pentagon's Fire Brigade"]

[Text] Recently the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, citing an American source, published details of the creation of U.S. quick reaction forces for use in the Persian Gulf region. It is reported that they will be based in a NATO country. At the same time there are plans to expand the U.S. naval "presence" in that region. The newspaper claims that appropriate agreements have been concluded with the Bahrain Government for the use of ports and with the sultan of Oman for the leasing of a base on Al-Masirah Island.

As is known, the directive to create a mobile Pentagon "fire brigade" for deployment in that region in case of "emergency" was issued by the U.S. defense secretary. It is now being swiftly implemented. Judging from recent maneuvers by NATO naval forces in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, attempts are also being made directly involve the United States' West European partners in these dangerous designs.

The Pentagon also wants to use some states located in the region as assistants. Back in 1976 an attempt was made to establish the so-called "Persian Gulf Security Pact." It ended in failure at that time owing to opposition from the public and the governments of a number of states in the region. Now these efforts have been renewed.

Through its allies in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, the United States is attempting to create a military alliance headed by Saudi Arabia and Iran, according to the Beirut weekly AL-JUMHURIYAH. The Pentagon's new strategic plans, the journal notes, are aimed primarily at protecting the interests of the United States, which regards this oil-bearing region as an important strategic zone and as a bridgehead for the struggle against progressive regimes.

Thus, it is a question of new and far-reaching imperialist designs in that region. The Pentagon "fire brigade" is designed to coordinate its actions with local reactionary forces to suppress national liberation movements. The armies of some countries in the region are also being intensively rearmed for this reason. In recent years military orders to the United States from Saudi Arabia alone have exceeded \$15 billion.

Spurring on the arms race and preparing interference in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries is leading to an intensification of tension fraught with consequences dangerous to peace.

U.S. IMPERIALISM SEEKS 'AGENT STATES,' REGIONAL BLOCS

LD200440Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1647 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Western powers are striving to gain firmer control of the developing countries on the basis of the old colonizers' formula of "divide and rule," Leonid Koryavin writes in IZVESTIYA.

But, realizing that it is impossible to halt the objective processes of world development, the imperialist powers, especially the United States, seek to use the forces of government regimes to carry out a broad frontal attack on the progressive forces of the reawakened countries.

Although, as the latest events in Zaire demonstrate, the policy of intervention is still very much on the agenda in Washington, the United States prefers to struggle with the "disagreeable Africans" using the "obedient Africans," to set Asians against Asians, and Latin Americans against Latin Americans, Koryavin notes. An important goal in setting up so-called "subimperialist regional alliances," or "mini-blocs" on reawakened continents is to carry out the offensive operations which have been drawn up by U.S. political, military, economic and ideological institutions. Thus, Israel is the agent for the defense of imperialist interests in the Near East, the Soviet journalist indicates. The Republic of South Africa is the West's forward post in the struggle against the anti-imperialist forces of southern Africa. The American journalist Robert Manning has called the Saudi Arabia-Egypt-Sudan axis "the tool of U.S. plans in northeast Africa." Imperialism is putting a big stake on the bloc of Red Sea countries.

By putting together regional military alliances, the United States is primarily trying to unite those who are opposing the progressive gains of the people; for example, Israel and the Arab reactionaries, who would seem to be at opposite poles of the Near East conflict, Koryavin notes. The United States would like these two forces to unite under their patronage in a single alliance opposing anti-imperialist processes. There is no orientation of U.S. Near East policy from Israeli extremism to Arab reaction, but only a desire to concentrate these two forces.

There is now much talk, Koryavin writes, about a so-called "new U.S. policy" in Africa. But, as some political observers stress, this policy is still entirely based on the old positions. U.S. policy toward the southern part of Africa is under fire from the awakened states of the continent, which see in it, above all, neo-colonialist maneuvers to divide the ranks of the patriotic forces and encourage the racist regimes to commit acts of aggression such as those that have been previously directed against Mozambique, Angola and other independent states.

The imperialist powers are trying to sway the destinies of the peoples of Africa and the Near East through regional blocs obedient to themselves, with the help of "agent states," the article says. But the developing countries really want to develop, and take the road of independence, progress and prosperity. And these processes cannot be stopped by military force, political blackmail, "maxi" or "mini"-blocs.

U.S. JOINED BY BRITAIN IN INCREASING WEAPONS SALES ABROAD

LD240720Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--U.S.-made weapons are coming in an incessant stream into the Middle East, contrary to the assurances by President J. Carter that he intends to limit the sale of U.S.-made weapons abroad.

The Senate approved the other day the package deal of the administration for the sale of 200 war planes worth a total of 4.8 billion dollars to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. But even prior to it, the United States was the biggest arms supplier to the countries of that region. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly, starting from 1973 the USA has supplied Iran with weapons worth 14.1 billion dollars, including F-4, F-5, F-14 and F-16 warplanes, the air warning and control system (AWACS) based on the Boeing-707 aircraft, helicopters, submarines and missiles.

Israel has received since 1973 weapons worth 6.5 billion dollars, including the latest F-15 (and F-16) war planes, tanks, missiles and miscellaneous electronic equipment.

According to the figures of the House International Relations Committee, in the fiscal year of 1977, contracts were concluded for the sale of arms to Middle East and some other states worth 8.5 billion dollars. Iran is to receive 5.8 billion dollars worth of arms and Saudi Arabia--1.8 billion dollars worth.

Commenting on the report of the Defense Department that in the current fiscal year U.S. arms sales abroad are to reach the record sum of 13.2 billion dollars, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes that the present U.S. administration, like its predecessors, is aggressively using trade in arms for broadening U.S. influence in various parts of the world.

London, May 23, TASS--"Bombs for Breakfast" is the title of the report on British arms sales to the developing countries issued by the committee affiliating a number of British peace organisations. The authors of the report note that this "black business" knowing of no crises is thriving in Britain, which is one of the leading death merchants of the capitalist world. Arms manufacturing corporations and the administration are thoroughly trying to conceal from public this sordid activity, but facts reaching the press indicate that Britain has considerably stepped up arms supplies to the developing countries. This line, the report notes, is conducive to the militarisation of these states and impedes their economic development.

AMERICAN PUBLIC FAVORS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH USSR

ID231446Y Moscow TASS in English 1409 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Steady Trend"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: Despite the continued propaganda campaigns in the United States to fan up hostility to the USSR, the attitudes of broad American public in favour of preservation of detente and improvement of relations with the Soviet Union are not affected. This is confirmed again by the results of the latest public opinion survey held by the Harris Institute. The results that were just published show the positive attitude of the overwhelming majority of Americans to a wide range of problems of Soviet-American relations.

Thus, over 70 per cent of Americans believe that detente must be given further support and that it is necessary to encourage cooperation between the USA and the USSR. A still greater percentage of Americans came out for conclusion of a new agreement on strategic arms limitation that is being drafted now. 70 per cent of the Americans polled declared for the need to widen trade between the USSR and the USA and to remove discriminatory barriers to this trade.

It should be noted that the data published by the Harris Institute are nothing extraordinary. Other American public opinion polls show a similar pattern. As it was noted by prominent specialist in the sphere of public opinion survey George Gallup, public opinion polls show that the Americans resolutely support establishment of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the USA, relations that serve vital interests of the USSR, USA and the whole world, as it was shown by time.

So the common sense, which is manifested by the majority of Americans, is stronger than the propaganda ruses of the circles that orient themselves at the interests of the military-industrial complex. The myths about the sinister "Soviet menace" become less and less convincing for an ever greater number of Americans as they come to realize the existence of a definite dependency, that the beginning of each new round of the arms race that the Pentagon tries to impose on American taxpayers is accompanied by allegations about "intrigues of the Russians" and increased clamouring about "Soviet menace".

The results of public opinion polls show that the majority of Americans believe in great potentials of detente and declare for their use to their own benefit and that of other peoples. They justly believe that the continued process of detente is connected with the prospect of alleviation of the heavy military burden of military spending which aggravates still further the internal social and economic problems of the USA.

The Soviet leadership expressed many times its profound belief in the possibilities of further improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, confirmed its intention to ensure that Soviet-American relations serve as a factor of durable peace and international cooperation.

The results of the latest public opinion polls in the United States make it possible to draw optimistic conclusions that, despite the opinion of certain influential circles that would like to arrest this process, despite certain zigzags and vacillation, there are real prospects for consolidation and deepening of detente in Soviet-American relations.

VOA SEEKS 'INDEPENDENT' STATUS TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS

LD181429Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI political observer V. Simonov commentary: "False Voice of America"]

[Text] Employees of the Voice of America radio station get up every morning without knowing for certain whether they are still in the state service. There are rumors that the official identity cards of the radio station's foreign correspondents will be changed for normal ones and they will be prohibited from working in U.S. embassies, contrary to what has hitherto been the case. In short, everything will be done to insure that Voice of America journalists are no longer confused with American diplomats.

In any case, such are the recommendations of the special commission of experts which has just analyzed the activity of this government mouthpiece abroad.

The idea of giving Voice of America the status of Gogol's "Nose," which wandered about of its own volition independent of its owner, has attracted more than one American administration. However, during his election campaign J. Carter managed to impart a sense of urgent immediacy to good intentions. The Voice of America radio station, the future President said, was caught up "in a web of political restrictions imposed by the State Department, which seriously constrain it, depriving it of efficiency."

The underlying idea here was the point--regrettable from Washington's viewpoint--that 115 transmitters operate for about 900 hours per week in 36 languages without any benefit to the foreign reputation of the United States. In recent years this reputation has been completely unable to shed the stigma of Vietnam, or Watergate or wipe away the blood and tears of the victims of the U.S. secret services within the country and abroad.

Philosophically generalizing about these unpleasant items, the most shrewd politicians in the United States are increasingly lamenting the "crisis of American morale." Thus, in a recent report Zbigniew Brezezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs, admitted that the United States has suddenly found itself in a world which "is losing faith in America as a result of the widespread dissemination to all parts of the world of the phenomenon of anti-Americanism."

It is clear that such statements cast serious aspersions on the U.S. foreign propaganda system. The recently increased criticism of this system in Congress and the press prompted Washington to carry out a radical reorganization of the appropriate services early this year. The former U.S. Information Agency was amalgamated with the State Department Bureau for Educational and Cultural Affairs to make a new propaganda organization. [paragraph continues]

The old bricks have been used, as it were, to construct a higher wall designed to withstand the pressure of contagious ideas from the East. But the main mouthpiece of U.S. propaganda--Voice of America--has not yet found its place in the new structure. Will Washington make no decision at all on whether the radio station should continue under State Department auspices or whether it must be let out on a long lead as a so-called "autonomous unit"?

To understand the hidden significance of the intended reform it is necessary to return to 24 April 1942, when the radio station first started broadcasting with a phrase which rang out like the oath of a witness: "We will tell you the truth...." Voice of America was then conceived as a "white" organ; that is, according to the Western classification, as official propaganda which uses the bait of alleged objectivity to catch its audience.

Over a period of more than three decades the listener has been offered a carefully prepared cocktail of true facts, neutral programs of entertainment and even mild criticism of some phenomena in U.S. domestic life. However, a generous portion of disinformation has also invariably been dissolved in the potion. Eroding socialist ideology, sabotaging the national liberation movement and undermining international detente have always remained the chief strategic task of Voice of America. But hitherto this has been accompanied by observance of the minimum of propriety. Today the radio voice of the United States seems to be suddenly "breaking." Supporters of the radio station's "independent" status say that constantly looking to the State Department is preventing it from improving its effectiveness. They point with envy to the Munich twins, "Liberty" and "Free Europe," which were created by the CIA and which have long engaged in broadcasting sabotage on behalf of some "International Broadcasting Council." Why not create the same kind of "roof" for Voice of America?

Voice of America Director Peter Strauss rubs his hands in glee: "The recommendations of the commission of experts take us nearer to a decision on the question." In anticipation of its new status the radio station regularly tests the "independent sound," whose tone is reminiscent of the gutter press. "Judging by the number of broadcasts devoted to dissidents," a Washington newspaper said ironically, "it is difficult to understand why the governments in Eastern Europe are still in power."

It is just as difficult to understand what in general is happening in the world. The Voice of America antennae, like giant needles, knit a strange, ragged picture of the world, where Israel is the only advocate of a Near East settlement, Ethiopia threatens the security of Somalia and the American unemployed are infinitely happy since they have time to go fishing all year round. There are informational gaps, of course, concerning such events as, for instance, the march on the White House in defense of American prisoners of conscience.

A former leader of the radio station is the originator of the following high-flown phrase: "The Voice of America speaks in different languages but with a single voice." Recently this voice has increasingly sounded the wrong note, tending toward sordid falsity in the spirit of "psychological warfare."

TENG'S COMMENTS REFLECT ACCORD WITH BRZEZINSKI, U.S. POLICY

LD231840Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 23, TASS--The American press reports that the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has completed his visit to Peking. No joint statement on the negotiations, held by Zbigniew Brzezinski with the Chinese side, has been issued. But the U.S. President's assistant, according to news agencies, believes that the negotiations have shown that the United States and China adhere, in the main, to similar views on the most substantial international problems and these negotiations facilitate normalization of bilateral relations in the spirit of the Shanghai communique.

An interview, given by Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Teng Hsiao-ping to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL testifies to the character of what has been said from the Chinese side in the course of the negotiations. The news agency reports that the international part of Teng's pronouncements was wholly and entirely attacks on the Soviet Union. From his pronouncements it turns out that the Soviet Union's actions in different parts of the world allegedly present a common threat both to China and the United States. Teng Hsiao-ping admitted that China "is doing its utmost to oppose the Soviet policy in Africa," where, as he asserts, there is "Soviet interference." Distorting thus the Soviet policy in Africa, Teng Hsiao-ping in actual fact fully backed the U.S. imperialist desires in the African Continent and its practical actions against forces of national liberation, against states of the African Continent which carry out an independent national policy.

According to a UPI report, Teng Hsiao-ping said that in principle he agreed with the appraisal of China, recently made by the U.S. ambassador in Japan, as an eastern NATO, since because of the Chinese as he put it "the USSR keeps its divisions on the Soviet-Chinese frontier."

As to China's relations with the United States, Teng Hsiao-ping emphasized that normalization of relations between the two countries depends as before on Washington's rupture of links with Taiwan, but he expressed the desire to develop Chinese-American relations "in keeping with the principles of the Shanghai communique." As is believed here, Teng Hsiao-ping's interview, printed by the UPI agency, reflects the general direction of the negotiations of the leadership of the People's Republic of China with the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. Zbigniew Brzezinski arrived in Tokyo today.

AFP CITES SOVIET SOURCE ON SINO-SOVIET BORDER TALKS

OW241050Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 24, (AFP)--The leaders of the delegations to the Sino-Soviet border talks, Yu Chan and Leonid Ilichev, had a meeting here today, according to an authoritative Soviet source. Since a May 9 border incident on the Ussuri River the two vice-foreign ministers have met three times, once with their delegations, the source said.

He added that the Soviet Union had not given China any further official explanation of the incident since the rejection of a note expressing Soviet "regrets" on May 13.

Two days after a Chinese protest over the incident, Moscow expressed "regrets" and said it had occurred due to a mistake by Soviet border guards.

The Soviet source said the incident might have been brought up since then during the latest meetings between Mr Yu and Mr Ilichev.

The talks are taking place at a time when the war of words between the two countries has worsened following the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province by what Peking calls "Soviet-Cuban mercenaries". The negotiations started in 1969 following a series of incidents between Chinese and Soviet border guards. Up to now there have been no results.

SU YU WELCOMES JAPANESE OFFICERS, SUGGESTS FURTHER TIES

LD240000Y Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Expanding Military Contacts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--China is striving for a further expansion of military contacts with Japan and is encouraging the revival of Japanese militarism. This is borne out by the statement of Su Yu, deputy defense minister of the People's Republic of China, made during his meeting with a group of Japanese reserve generals now visiting Peking.

Having highly assessed their contribution to the building up of Japan's Armed Forces, Su Yu, as reported by the KYODO TSUSHIN news service, stated that "China welcomed the visits not only of servicemen in reserve, but also of senior officers, who are on active duty in the Japanese Army". The group includes former commanders of the Sasebo Naval Base, of the northeastern army, of the first division and of the flight security service. They resigned from the armed services only last year and still have close ties with the Japanese military department, enjoy great influence there.

Reporting on the stay of this group in China and on the cordial welcome accorded it, the press recalls that quite recently Peking condemned the revival of militarism in Japan, the military build-up there and the Japanese-American security treaty. Now, as pointed out by the newspaper AKAHATA, China has made a round-about turn and supports what the broad democratic forces of Japan are opposed to.

CHINA'S POLICIES ALIEN TO DEVELOPING STATES' INTERESTS

LD202010Y Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 20, TASS--Peking's policy increasingly shows features and properties which not only fail to bring it closer to the developing states but also take it farther away from them. These are, first of all, the Maoists' hegemonistic aspirations and the attempts to realise them through cooperation with imperialism and reaction, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

Peking openly disregards the real interests of the developing countries as soon as those interests diverge or enter into contradiction with the Chinese leadership's anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy. In their man-hating designs of provoking a "large-scale" war, a world war, and consequently, a nuclear war, the Chinese leaders try to use any international complications and conflicts including military conflicts which are inspired by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the zone of the developing countries. This course is sharp at variance with the deep interest of all the developing and non-aligned states in continuing and developing the relaxation of international tensions and spreading it to all parts of the globe without exception.

Seeking to draw the developing countries onto the "anti-hegemonist struggle" web which is being woven by Peking, to push them to the road of the arms race and military ventures, the Maoists divert the young emergent states from the solution of tasks which are really vital to them. In acute situations Peking always supports the guilty side--imperialist and reactionary forces, IZVESTIYA writes.

This is how it was in the Indo-Pakistani military conflict in 1971. Peking took up a similar attitude in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict.

In the Middle East the Chinese leadership virtually shows indifference in the Arabs' struggle for elimination of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression.

Many observers write that Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese provocations are inspired as a matter of fact by Peking.

Peking's expansionist policy in Asian and African countries, the tactics of setting those countries against one another and destabilising the situation in vast areas of both continents, tactics aimed at bringing about favorable conditions for Peking's interference in their internal affairs and for exerting an influence on their policy serve as a distinct manifestation of Peking's hegemonistic goals.

In the past twenty years Peking has advanced claims to parts of adjacent countries' territory with an aggregate area of 4.5 million square kilometers, which is slightly less than half of the area of China itself.

It is not surprising therefore, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion, that Maoism's anti-socialist and hegemonistic policy and ideology which became a reserve of imperialism and anti-communism turn out to be profoundly alien and hostile to the peoples of the developing countries.

'UNREST' IN SINKIANG REGION MAY ERUPT INTO UPRISING

ID231654Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 23 May 78 1D

[Text] Reports from northwest China, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, say there has been more unrest there of late. The local non-Chinese population is in open protest against the purges among the local officials as well as reprisals against the local spiritual leaders who are forced to hold religious services in secret.

Observers say the current unrest in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region follows hard on the heels of a major armed uprising staged by the local population against the oppression of the Chinese authorities in February and March. Newspapers in Singapore wrote that the February unrest was triggered off in Awati County in the southwest of the region and then spread to other countries of Sinkiang. The insurgents wrecked administrative and party offices, captured weapons and arrested local Chinese officials. The uprising was so great, the Peking leaders moved quickly to hold a joint session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Military Council of the Central Committee. The session decided to put down the armed uprising severely. The United National Army of Sinkiang was named as the organizer of the unrest. The Singapore press says the unrest was put down by major forces of the Chinese Regular Army. However, observers say the current unrest in that part of China may well erupt into an open uprising against the Peking authorities.

TEXT OF MATVEYEV ARTICLE ON CHINESE TIES WITH WEST

LD231209Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Matveyev article: "Peking: Weapons and Policy"; for a TASS English summary of the following article, see the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1]

[Text] None of the current foreign visitors invited to Peking are wooed so assiduously as are the representatives of the military-industrial corporations of the NATO member countries and Japan. These visits have increased appreciably recently, and are connected with the Peking leaders' course toward the continued buildup of the PRC's Armed Forces and their accelerated modernization. Four conferences held in Peking last year were devoted to this question, and two similar conferences have already been held this year.

The trade agreement recently signed between the PRC and the Common Market attests to Peking's desire to rely on the NATO arsenals. London's the TIMES, in a report from Delhi, wrote: "It is believed here that the EEC is playing into the hands of the anti-Soviet, great-power schemes of the Chinese," and this is "making the situation for India more complicated." Indeed, to the accompaniment of clamorous anti-Soviet propaganda, Peking's expansionism is developing in various directions.

October 1962: Under the pretext of "self-defense", Chinese troops intruded up to 100km inside regions controlled by India. At that time, propaganda extolling Genghis Khan and his plundering, aggressive campaigns appeared in the Chinese press. Spring 1969: aimed provocations by the PRC on the Soviet-Chinese border. Early 1974: the seizure by Chinese Armed Forces of the Paracel Islands off the coast of Vietnam....

As Tokyo newspapers write, Japan has just witnessed the "unexpected" appearance of a multitude of Chinese ships near the Senkaku Islands, which are being claimed by PRC.

The JAPAN TIMES points out that the "intrusion into Japan's territorial waters can be considered a graphic illustration of that very 'hegemonism' which, in China's words, should not be tolerated in East Asia...."

Meanwhile, it is useful to recall that certain high-ranking Japanese representatives have made frequent visits to the PRC recently and have discussed the possibility of delivering Japanese military equipment and arms there, apparently thinking that such deliveries will serve militarist aims not directed against Japan. Such myopically cynical calculations are also shared by certain other visitors to the PRC from among the Western arms manufacturers.

Certain people do not hesitate to directly encourage the PRC's actions, actions that challenge the aspirations and hopes of the peoples for the strengthening of peace and improvement of the international situation. As the urgent problem of the general and complete ban of nuclear weapons tests is discussed in international forums, U.S. Senator H. Jackson, who visited the PRC at the beginning of this year, supported Peking's continuation of these tests and declared that it should conduct them, preferably underground. However, as Mr Jackson should well know, this would contradict the efforts aimed at the total prohibition of nuclear tests which is favored by the vast majority of UN member countries.

Some people in the United States and other NATO countries obviously believe that Chinese nuclear weapons can be permanently "programmed" in a single geographical direction. These gentlemen risk unexpected results from their endeavors.... The British GUARDIAN wrote with alarm on 17 December 1977: "Peking has returned to a theme which at one time was so dear to Mao Tse-tung's heart--that a nuclear war would help to build a fine new world on the ruins of the old one."

The U.S. bourgeois newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commented recently on the question of selling weapons to China. It correctly noted that "so many international dangers are connected with this problem that no potential supplier must be guided in his actions purely by short-term personal gain."

Of course, it is not just a matter of narrow, selfish, material motives. The grim lessons of history reveal the pernicious role played in the prewar period by the Western powers' policy of encouraging the war machine of Germany, Japan and Italy to act against the Soviet Union.

All historical parallels are relative. The situation in the world now differs substantially from the prewar period. However, just as then, the current attempts by those who initiated the course toward employing anti-Soviet nations as a strike force against the USSR and the other socialist countries are fraught with the most serious consequences for the interests of world peace.

This is why the inflammatory statement recently made in Peking by British Chief of Defense Staff Cameron, who described the USSR as the common enemy of Britain and the PRC, produced such indignation among the British public. Forgetting nothing and learning nothing, this general has apparently decided to imitate the worthless London politicians who operated in the thirties and gambled on anti-Sovietism--an action for which Britain paid dearly.

This must be mentioned in connection with the reports that cite the British Government's intention to conclude a deal with the PRC for the sale of Harrier military jet aircraft, and with the plans of certain Japanese concerns, particularly Mit-Subishi, to assist the PRC in developing the aviation and other sectors of industry of military significance. Also this matter concerns the talks between French and PRC specialists on military cooperation.

As has been reported, China recently purchased antitank missiles in France. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote on 7 May that Peking shows special interest in the latest helicopters, radar equipment, antisubmarine equipment, military transport aircraft and other types of military equipment produced by NATO countries and are promising to place "generous orders." The same newspaper pointed out that a debate is continuing in the U.S. Government between those who forcefully advocate the sale of U.S. weapons to the PRC and those who consider (and with every reason--V.M.) that this policy could jeopardize.

Chinese weapons are already used in a number of regions of the world, causing dangerous tension, leading to bloodshed, and playing into the hands of the worst enemies of the freedom and independence of the peoples. In the fall of 1975, troops of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa occupied a considerable part of Angola, thereby creating a threat to the country's recently acquired independence. [paragraph continues]

The Algerian newspaper REVOLUTION AFRICAINE pointed out that the anti-popular groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which operated in Angola with the South African racists, were relying on the support and assistance of the most reactionary forces and "of a certain power that considers itself an anti-hegemonist force" but which through its "ping-pong policy" is united with the South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola.

Chinese weapons were displayed in Luanda--the Angolan capital--along with NATO weapons after they had been captured by Angola's peoples's liberation armed forces in fighting against the interventionists and their mercenaries. In March 1976, the mouthpiece of Pinochet's regime in Chile, the newspaper EL MERCURIO, lauded Peking for the support it gave to the enemies of the Angolan people.

Have any conclusions been drawn in Peking from the failure of these operations in Angola? No. This is attested by a report published on 19 February in the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. A correspondent of that newspaper pointed to the embarrassment in Peking over facts--which had become public knowledge--indicating that with the Republic of South Africa, China is "reequipping the armed detachments of UNITA and is giving them support." The following detail was also given: Citing diplomatic circles, the newspaper wrote that "apart from Chinese aid, UNITA is also receiving other assistance. In particular, its soldiers are undergoing military training under the leadership of 500 Chilean mercenaries."

This practice, if such a term may be used, is not an exception or coincidence. On 6 March, the Delhi newspaper, The TIMES OF INDIA pointed to the military assistance that China is providing to Burmese groups operating against the lawful Burma government. They are receiving Chinese rifles, mortars, hand grenades and machineguns at the same time Peking declares its "desire" for friendship and cooperation with Burma and its government!

At the end of April, the Indian bulletin press ASIA INTERNATIONAL reported the seizure of substantial consignments of weapons transported to India's northeastern region from the PRC for use by certain insurrectionist groups operating there.

Wide publicity has also been given to facts indicating major Chinese weapons support for the Cambodian Armed Forces in Cambodia's conflict with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. AFP reported on 16 April that over the last 3 years China has fully equipped 30-40 regiments of the Cambodian Army and has supplied 107mm rockets, machineguns, automatic assault rifles, fast launches, and ammunition. According to foreign journalists, Vietnamese territory was recently shelled from Cambodia with long-range artillery also supplied by the PRC.

The deliveries of Chinese weapons are maintaining the acute tension in Indochina and are causing the protraction of the conflict. Judging from all accounts, the Peking leaders believe that the preservation of such an abnormal situation is in the interests of the PRC. They are behaving in exactly the same way with respect to the events in the Horn of Africa.

It is not surprising that the importunate appeals of Chinese propaganda to the countries of Western Europe, Southeast Asia and Africa, written in a crudely anti-Soviet spirit, are encountering an increasingly negative reception from governments, politicians and the public who are aware of the inflammatory nature of such statements.
[paragraph continues]

Reacting to appeals addressed to the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], the Singapore newspaper THE STRAITS TIMES wrote on 4 April: "no particular significance ought to be attached to Peking's kind words about ASEAN, insofar as the anti-Soviet thrust of hopes which China is pinning on this regional organization is obvious.

Leading Indonesian newspapers recently sharply criticized the appeals addressed by Peking to ASEAN countries to "create a joint front" with the PRC. Editorials have unanimously supported the statement by Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister Panggabean, who resolutely rejected China's proposal. He declared that Indonesia rejects such appeals insofar as they contradict "the independent and active foreign policy" of Indonesia, which is seeking the establishment of friendly links with all states.

More and more prominent figures in Western Europe are becoming increasingly wary of similar speeches by the Peking leaders with their presumptuous "advice" and "recommendations". A certain McFarquhar, an associate of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, cautioned Western business firms against illusions about the alleged broad opportunities for the development of trade with the PRC, pointing out that Peking's interest in Western Europe is determined primarily by "the degree to which Western Europe can countervail the Soviet Union."

Such an obsession in any matter, and especially in foreign policy, cannot lead to prosperity for those who, ignoring the real problems of contemporary international life, are obsessively following their adventurist schemes. Following a slippery path, the authors of this course would like others to march with them as submissive partners. But is someone who long ago went astray, and who is leading others into a wretched quicksand, really suitable to be a guide?

The Soviet Union's readiness to normalize relations with the PRC in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, taking into account mutual interests and without any prior conditions, finds practical expression in a number of specific initiatives and proposals addressed to the Chinese side, including the recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal sent to the Chinese National People's Congress' Standing Committee. However, the response from the Chinese side was again negative. Judging from all indications, the tension in Soviet-Chinese relations and the exaggeration of false stories about a "threat from the north" suits some people in China better than the normalization of relations with the USSR.

Calculations that violent anti-Sovietism will bring the desired material and political dividends from international reaction are fundamentally fallacious. History long ago passed its irrevocable and definite sentence on that course. The emerging instigators of the crusade against the USSR and the other socialist countries will receive a trivial amount from the camp of the reaction as payment and encouragement, but nothing more. The more closely they try to link up with the capitalist leaders, the more unenviable their position will become.

On the other hand, the attempts by the extremist forces of international reaction to turn the Chinese people into an obedient instrument for a struggle against the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and the international communist and workers movement do not have, and cannot have, any future. The ineluctable logic of historical development is stronger than any dirty stratagems or schemes.

USTINOV CONTINUES ACTIVITIES, TALKS IN HUNGARY

Visits Southern Group of Forces

LD230909Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 3 LD

[Col Ye. Babynin report: "Guests of Soldiers of Southern Group of Forces"]

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, which is in Hungary on an official friendly visit, has visited the Southern Group of Forces. The USSR defense minister was accompanied by Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Chief Mar Avn P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air force, and other military leaders.

Soldiers of the four times order-bearing tank regiment commanded by Maj M. K. Seferbekov cordially greeted the guests. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov and the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the life and domestic arrangements of the personnel and visited the combat vehicle pool and the room of combat glory. Here they heard a report by the unit commander on the regiment's combat path and on the present everyday military life of the tankmen, who fulfilled with honor the socialist pledges adopted for the winter training period and won the title "Excellent" for the regiment.

The meeting held with officers, ensigns, sergeants and soldiers in the unity's summer club was a stirring one. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov conveyed to the soldiers warm greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, and spoke of the great labor of the Soviet people, who are inspiredly fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and 5-year-plan targets. The USSR defense minister wished the tankmen new successes in combat and political training and urged commanders, political workers and party organizations to strengthen in every possible way the unbreakable international friendship with the fraternal Hungarian people and the soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army--our combat allies in the Warsaw Pact.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov drew attention to the need to make full use of the ideological richness of L. I. Brezhnev's books *Malaya Zemlya* and *Rebirth* in all teaching, educational and party political work and to learn from these works how to love the Soviet motherland and to defend it.

In the training center of the group of forces Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov and the other members of the delegation observed field firing by a motorized rifle company and a tank company, driving of combat vehicles and attended a tactical exercise. Talking with the participants in the exercise, the USSR minister of defense emphasized the importance of intensifying the struggle for efficiency and quality in the training process, making an in-depth study of modern combat materiel, making the maximum use of the potential invested in it and widely disseminating the experience of progressive commanders and specialists. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov expressed gratitude to a large group of soldiers and presented valuable gifts to those who had most distinguished themselves.

At a conference of leading personnel Col Gen F.F. Krivda, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, and Lt Gen F.K. Ishchenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group Political Directorate, reported to the USSR defense minister on the winter training results and on how the summer training period had begun among the troops. They emphasized that the personnel of units and subunits are indefatigably augmenting their efforts in military labor. Taking an active part in the socialist competition this year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces--each soldier seeks to make his own contribution to the struggle for high combat readiness and for the best indicators in training and service among the groups of forces.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov. He dwelt on the tasks which the troops have to resolve in the summer training period and wished the personnel further successes in training and service, in the socialist competition and in the struggle for a better group of forces.

The commander of the Southern Group of Forces assured the USSR defense minister that the group's personnel, following the instructions of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, will continue to augment their efforts in military labor, indefatigably enhance their political vigilance and persistently strengthen their combat readiness.

Sees Kadar, Receives Award

LD230929V Moscow KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 May, TASS--The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, which is here on an official friendly visit, was received today by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

During the talk questions of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed. The talk passed in a spirit of friendship, cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Taking part in the meeting were Col Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, V. Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary, and other officials.

On the same day P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, ceremonially presented D.F. Ustinov with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic with Rubies. He was given this award for services in deepening the fraternal friendship and all-round internationalist ties between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, friendship in arms of the fraternal armies, for selfless and successful activity promoting effective cooperation of the Warsaw Pact armies and for tireless comradely assistance in strengthening the defense capability and developing the Armed Forces of Hungary.

Presenting the award to D.F. Ustinov, P. Losonczi noted that a particular role in the development of Hungarian-Soviet ties belongs to the glorious Soviet Army, which brought the Hungarian people freedom and independence and opened wide the path of social progress before them. The Hungarian people, party and government consider the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to be the guarantee of socialist development and the indispensable condition of peace and security.

D.F. Ustinov expressed warm thanks for the high award, stressing that he regards it as recognition of the tremendous services of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev in strengthening the unity and cooperation of the two countries and of the whole socialist community and in rallying and raising the defense might of the Warsaw Pact states.

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Hungarian orders were also presented to several other Soviet military leaders. Present at the award ceremony were M. Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other officials.

The Soviet military delegation today visited the Kossuth higher military academy.

Hosts Dinner, Departs

LD231119Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Contribution to Development of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Budapest, 20 May--The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, today familiarized itself with the historic sights of Budapest. In the Hungarian capital D.F. Ustinov planted a tree in the park of Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

On the same day the USSR defense minister gave a dinner at which D.F. Ustinov and Col Gen L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, exchanged speeches.

In the afternoon the Soviet military delegation headed by D.F. Ustinov, which was in Hungary on an official friendly visit, left for home.

They were seen off at Budapest airport by L. Czinege and other military leaders of the Hungarian People's Army, as well as V. Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

Returns to Moscow

LD231121Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Contribution to Development of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] On 20 May the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, which was in Hungary on an official friendly visit on the invitation of Col Gen L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, returned to Moscow.

Among the members of the delegation were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force, and other Soviet military leaders.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and the members of the Soviet military delegation were met at Vnukovo Airport by USSR first deputy defense ministers, marshals of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov and S.L. Sokolov, USSR deputy defense ministers, other Soviet military leaders, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the welcoming party was J. Toth, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION IN KIEV--A delegation of the CPCZ Auditing Commission headed by Miroslav Capka recently visited Kiev. The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to study the work experience of party commissions. In the Ukrainian CP Central Committee the visitors met Shevchuk, Party Commission chairman in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 May 78 AU]

PAPERS CRITICIZE NATO PRIOR TO FORTHCOMING SESSION

Unprecedented War Preparations

LD231349Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 78 p 3 LD

[Military observer Col M. Ponomarev article: "An Unprecedented Program of Militarist Preparations"]

[Text] Recent years have brought many positive changes in international relations. Beneficial changes in the world arena have been achieved mainly thanks to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. They are consistently and stubbornly seeking to consolidate detente, stop the arms race and eliminate the threat of a new world war.

However, extremely influential forces still operate actively in the world which continue as before to gamble on whipping up international tension and link their interests with the arms race. In NATO countries militarist preparations are being carried out on a large scale and the creation of new, even more lethal types and systems of weapons is in full swing. At the same time a noisy propaganda campaign is continuing aimed at distorting the USSR's peace-loving policy in the eyes of the public and at attributing "aggressive intentions" to the Soviet Union.

Many facts attest the desire of certain Atlantic circles to undermine detente, to again plunge the world into an atmosphere of military hysteria and to begin another round of the arms race. But this desire was perhaps most clearly manifest in the sessions of the Eurogroup and Defense Planning Committee of the North Atlantic bloc.

NATO's Eurogroup is made up of the defense ministers of the bloc's European countries with the exception of France and Greece and as a result of discussion of the questions submitted for examination its participants, its final communique, "stressed the need to insure the appropriate military potential throughout the bloc." In other words, they approved the plans for further stepping up military preparations. It is possible to judge how vast these plans are from the following figures published in the West: in 1978 alone the European NATO countries intend to adopt more than 1,500 tanks and armored vehicles, over 200 aircraft and helicopters of various designs and 30 warships.

The participants of the Eurogroup session noted with satisfaction that they have recently succeeded in achieving the implementation of a number of short-term plans -- raising troops' combat readiness, increasing mobilization stockpiles, improving anti-tank weapons and so forth. At the same time the Eurogroup recorded its determination to do everything possible for the adoption of the long-term NATO program by the leading organs of the bloc.

What program are we talking about?

It is known that the London NATO Council Session, which took place a year ago at the level of heads of state and government of the member countries, decided at the initiative of and under pressure from the United States to prepare a new long-term program for increasing the military might, arms and armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc. The heads of state and government entrusted the immediate elaboration of the program to the defense ministers, who created 10 so-called operational working groups for this purpose.

These groups have now completed their work. The summary report on the proposals and recommendations they prepared comprises, the Western press pointed out, about 2,000 pages. It embraces measures for further strengthening NATO's military potential in "10 key sectors."

It is designed to fulfill the plans outlined in 15-20 years, that is, it will continue until the end of the 20th century.

It was precisely this program which was the topic of the Eurogroup session. And it was subject to particularly careful discussion at the 2-day session of the North Atlantic bloc Military Planning Committee held from 18 May in the Brussels suburb of Evere.

On the eve of the opening of the session U.S. President J. Carter, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, sent a "secret letter" to the heads of the NATO member states. This letter, the newspaper notes, "set out Carter's latest ideas in the field of global strategy in the face of the ever-growing Soviet military threat." The general public does not know what ideas the head of the White House put forward. However, it is clear from reports by foreign observers that his letter was aimed at creating a certain political atmosphere at the committee session and of prompting its participants--the defense ministers and also the chief of staff of the NATO countries--to agree unreservedly to the most far-reaching proposals aimed both at a quantitative and a qualitative growth of the arms and armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc. The proposals themselves were dictated from abroad.

The tone set by the American President's letter permeated all the work of the Military Planning Committee. General Gundersen, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, delivered his usual sermon on the arms race at the session. He insisted that the member countries increase their contribution to stepping up military preparations even more and unconditionally fulfill the demand of the NATO leadership for a yearly 3-percent increase in military expenditure in real terms--that is, taking inflation into account. And this is given the fact that, according to the official figures of the NATO press service, in the last 4.5 years the bloc's direct military expenditure has grown by \$32.2 billion.

Finally the Military Planning Committee, as was to be expected, approved the program submitted for examination. As far as it is known it includes the following major features.

First of all it is planned to raise the combat capability and combat readiness of the bloc's forces situated in regions which border directly on socialist community countries. At the same time measures are being outlined to rapidly increase American Armed Forces in Europe "in case of emergency." Much attention is being paid to improving the mobilization readiness of the Atlantic armed forces--the creation of reserves and the reduction of the time needed to deploy them, and so forth. The strengthening of the bloc's naval forces is planned, on which additional tasks for insuring communications between the United States and Western Europe are being imposed. It is planned to modernize NATO's air defense systems, particularly in the field of control and reducing the period of mobilization. The problems of improving the system of controlling the bloc's armed forces as a whole are being examined with the aim of raising their efficiency and reliability. It is proposed to equip the troops with the latest means of so-called "electronic warfare." The question of unifying and standardizing the arms of the North Atlantic bloc's armies is again being raised. Measures are being determined to improve rear support and material and technical supplies to NATO Armed Forces. Finally, it is intended to modernize tactical nuclear weapons in order to substantially increase the Atlanticists' nuclear potential in West Europe.

Such, in very general terms, is the long-term program approved by the NATO Military Planning Committee. It has now been sent for examination to the NATO council session of heads of state and government which will be held from 30 through 31 May in Washington. The implementation of this program will be divided into two phases. In the first, which should be completed by 1984, a large proportion of the plans regarding conventional weapons will be put into practice.

In the following phase, aimed roughly for 1993, all the remaining provisions of the program will be fulfilled and at this stage it has been decided to pay particular attention to the greatest possible standardization of weapons systems in the armies of the different bloc countries.

It is possible to get an idea of the program's scale for stepping up militarist preparations from this example. As just one of its component parts it includes plans for modernizing and strengthening U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe. According to these plans by the end of this year American ground forces in West Germany will be increased by 8,000 men. In the next few years the United States plans to deploy about 2,000 warplanes and 1,000 helicopters in Europe. The carrying capacity of the United States-Europe "air link" will be increased fivefold. The possibility is envisaged of doubling the number of U.S. ground forces in Europe in 2 weeks and of tripling the number of aircraft in 1 week in the event of a "crisis situation". If it arises, the Washington PCST newspaper writes, the United States intends to immediately transfer about 150,000 soldiers and 60 squadrons of warplanes to Europe in addition to the five American divisions and 20 squadrons already stationed on the continent.

The FRG, Britain and other NATO countries are also planning major measures to increase their armed forces and arms.

In general the plans approved by the defense ministers can be described as a program for stepping up militarist preparations that is without precedent throughout NATO history. And it must be agreed that this program is being examined and confirmed by the Atlanticists on the eve of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, in which all the NATO countries will take part and on which the world public is pinning its greatest hopes. The decisions taken in Brussels show that under cover of talk about disarmament the belligerent NATO circles are preparing to begin a new round of the arms race.

In this context it is extremely appropriate to mention the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that "it is time for certain Western leaders to think really hard about their responsibility to all peoples for the fate of peace and to show in practice their readiness to undertake effective steps toward curbing the arms race." It is precisely this position which serves the fundamental interests of all mankind.

U.S. Rules NATO

LD231219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Yasnev dispatch: "Who Rules NATO"]

[Text] Brussels, May--"Look! It has no sides or corners!" the guide's voice says and about 20 men and women of pensioner age who have come to Europe on an excursion under the auspices of the NATO association reverently look at the enormous annular table. At its gaping center the floor is gaudily decorated with crossed compass needles--NATO's omnidirectional "defense."

"The North Atlantic Council--NATO's supreme political organ--meets here. Over there, where you can see the plaque with the inscription 'chairman,'" the guide rattles on, "is the seat of the NATO secretary general. Note that this top post has successively been held by a Briton, a Belgian, a Netherlander and an Italian. Since 1971 it has again been held by a Netherlander--Joseph Luns. Now look to the left of Mr Luns' seat. You see the plaques? They show the names of the 15 NATO member countries. They run clockwise in strict English alphabetical order.

"Here everyone--both small and large countries--has the same status," the guide says. "That is why the table is round. It symbolizes the equality of all the members of our coalition which was created in 1949 to defend the peace, freedom and prosperity of the Western peoples."

...It is perfectly possible that some of the people on these visits to Evre actually swallow the propaganda bait of the NATO services. However, the attempts such as that described above to cloak the North Atlantic bloc in democratic garb and furthermore to represent this aggressive imperialist grouping as a peace-loving association do not stand up to the history of the creation of NATO, with its policy or with the real disposition of the forces operating within it.

Is it possible to talk of a love for peace on NATO's part when the organization was created to the sound of sinister calls for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union, when, for instance, Washington's TIMES HERALD wrote frankly: "We will send airplanes loaded with nuclear, incendiary and bacteriological bombs and TNT to kill children in their cradles, old women at their prayers and working men at their work"?!]

Is it possible to talk of equality in this bloc when right from the beginning of its existence the United States, assuming the role of nuclear bombardier, has assigned to the West Europeans the fate of cannon fodder? "We will not have to send our ground forces there (to Europe--Yu.YA.) in a future war, as was the case during the last war. We must equip the soldiers of other countries and let them send their young people to their deaths instead of us sending ours," the chairman of the U.S. House Appropriations Committee said 13 April 1949--that is, 9 days after the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington.

Cannot this same line be seen nowadays when the American "hawks" are continuing to suggest to West Europe that it is necessary to deploy the neutron bomb there? The terrible consequences way in which the new type of mass destruction weapon threatens the continent in no way perturbs them.

In creating NATO as an overtly imperialist aggressive alliance aimed at preparing and waging war against the socialist countries and at containing and undermining the international democratic and workers movement the U.S. ruling circles were also banking on gaining a firm foothold in war-weakened West Europe and on gaining control of its economy and policy. This was a component part of their plan for a struggle for world dominance and an "American age." In his "Memoirs" General de Gaulle mentions a meeting with U.S. President Truman in August 1945. Truman told him on this occasion: "The best thing and the only thing that the free world can do is to consent to a leading role for Washington."

It is mainly and primarily things which have already been considered and decided in the Pentagon which are discussed at the round table in Evre. NATO secretaries general, particularly the present incumbent, have effectively reduced their entire activity to rehashing American directives and instructions and to purely show [predstavitel'skiy] functions.

J. Luns' servile position on the neutron bomb issue is a graphic and recent example of this. Most members of parliament in the Netherlands, the Labor Party and the Christian Democrats, the church and, finally, the defense minister who ostentatiously handed in his resignation are opposed to this barbaric weapon. But Luns, devout Christian and Netherlander who for many years headed his country's foreign policy department, is raging against his compatriots. Even such a well-known cold war champion as West German General Steinhof, former chairman of the NATO Military Committee, believes that the deployment of neutron weapons in West Europe is sheer madness.

The North Atlantic bloc is a goldmine for the American monopolies engaged in arms production. Last year the direct military expenditure of the NATO countries (not counting Turkey and Greece) totaled more than \$165 billion. This is 3 times as much as in 1954 and 9 times as much as in 1949. Overall, the NATO countries have spent a colossal sum on military preparations in the last 10 years--\$1.3 trillion. A considerable share of these funds has accumulated in the safes of American bigwigs--the Morgans, Duponts and Mellons. To the importunate drumroll of the "Soviet threat" the United States is successfully emptying the pockets of its West European partners. Despite the persistent entreaties from the latter to change the correlation of arms purchases and sales within the framework of the alliance, the ratio still remains 10 to 1 in favor of the United States.

Via NATO the United States has subordinated to its interests the military policy of the West European countries and Canada and has effectively converted their armies and navies into an appendage of the Pentagon military machine. Most of the key posts in the NATO commands and headquarters are held by Americans. The NATO supreme strategic commands in West Europe and the Atlantic--the biggest in terms of the numbers of troops and armaments--are permanently headed by them.

The U.S. share in the NATO Joint Armed Forces in the West European theater is only 10 percent. But most of the officers in the headquarters of General Haig, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, are Americans. As one magazine here reported recently, of the 8,000 inhabitants of the village of Casteau (near the Belgian city of Mons) where these headquarters are located, 4,500 are U.S. citizens.

However, Casteau is no exception; it is a typical example of the American garrisons which are particularly common in West Germany and are scattered about Italy, Greece and other European NATO countries. There is a total of 313,000 men in these garrisons. In eastern England, for example, there are six airforce bases under the control of the U.S. 3d Airborne Army, which has 16,000 men and around 300 aircraft. It is like being in America. You pay in dollars, not pounds, to buy gas at the local station or tomato juice in the local cafe. The streets are called Texas, Michigan, Iowa and so forth. The American colonel commanding the base at Alconbury is pleased that few English people suspect the existence of these garrisons. "In other countries," he said, "we have had unpleasantness with the local population who regard us as occupiers."

The United States is using its military presence for the purpose of grossly interfering in West Europe's internal affairs. You are aware of the indignation caused everywhere by General Haig's repeated statements to the effect that he would not like to see communists in West European countries' governments or any strengthening of leftwing forces there.

This was just the right moment, one would think, for Luns to show who's who in the NATO hierarchy, to desiege the presumptuous general and remind him not to meddle with policy which is the prerogative of the NATO council. Indeed, it says in the pamphlet "Why NATO?" published by the NATO propaganda service that "none of the participating countries has the right to impose its will on others". But Luns dared not do it. Moreover, he began to echo Haig.

Should it be surprising after this that other American generals want to emulate Haig's display of eloquence. Lieutenant General Starry, commander of the U.S. 5th Corps in the FRG, launched an attack in Frankfurt-Am-Main on the "liberals" and the "liberal press." He said that "peace is an illusion. The absence of peace is, has been and always will be a factor of reality. Conflict of whatever kind is man's natural state."

Through their own and NATO's intelligence U.S. ruling circles have repeatedly resorted to direct plots against governments they did not like, as in Greece, for example.

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Of particularly great danger to the sovereignty of West European peoples are the secret agreements which Washington has imposed on the NATO countries on the basis of "operations plan 101-1" which gives the American command the right to undertake, even on a unilateral basis, repressive actions in the event of "internal disturbances" in West Europe. As the New York TIMES wrote, in accordance with this plan the NATO countries are already compiling "blacklists" of people to be arrested by the U.S. military policy in the event of an emergency.

It is appropriate to recall that in 1966, when NATO headquarters moved from France to Belgium, the Belgian Government, the paper L'HUMANITE writes, received a guarantee that at any time it would "have the opportunity to resort to the aid of American forces in the event of communist or merely anti-American and antiwar subversive activity."

The North Atlantic bloc was created during the cold war years and it still bears all the birthmarks of this. However, cardinal changes have taken place in the world arena in the period of almost three decades that has elapsed since then. The principles of peaceful coexistence have been established in international affairs, particularly in Europe since Helsinki. The masses' struggle against the threat of a new world war and for disarmament has been stepped up.

The U.S. ruling circles are continuing their former course despite these realities. At the next NATO Council session at the end of May they intend to push through a long-term program which will strengthen the bloc's military potential even more, equip it with new types of weapons and increase the military expenditure of the North Atlantic alliance countries.

Envoys from the Pentagon have been visiting West Europe to do some preliminary work on their allies. But the latter keep asking themselves the question: Where is the present Washington administration, which promised immediately after it came to power "not to seek either dominance or diktat," leading us?

No, not to an idyllic roundtable "without sides or corners" but to unwieldy pyramid whose top half is occupied by the United States, crushing its partners beneath it, this is the most apt symbol of the mutual relations of the North Atlantic bloc members.

POST-MORO DEVELOPMENTS PROVE NEED FOR PCI POLICIES

LD230925Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1321 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Italy is still being affected by the murder of Aldo Moro. All events in the country in one way or another are considered as possible consequences of it.

On 11 June, a national referendum is to be held on the fate of two laws. The defense of public order and the financing of political parties. This referendum was virtually forced on the country by the neofascists and radicals, who by their obstruction have disrupted the normal discussion of laws in Parliament.

The communists are fully aware of the faults in existing Italian legislation, in particular, those juridical provisions on the basis of which the fight against terrorism is waged. However, in current conditions, they consider it necessary primarily to prevent attempts to dismantle the existing state machine and legalize anarchy in the country. Therefore the Italian Communist Party (PCI) has called on the Italian people to unite to rebuff the attack on state laws.

Circumstances attract the attention of international observers in analyzing the development of the recent Italian internal political situation.

In the first place, the unexpectedly rapid investigation by the police, after an initial delay, of the "Moro affair," once this statesman was no longer alive; and second, attempts to bury the policy of the cooperation of all antifascist forces, as urged by the chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democrats right up to his death.

AFP's Rome correspondent writes, citing the opinion of local political circles, about "the unexpected effectiveness of the police which is causing surprise," having at first demonstrated so much hesitation and weakness. During the 54 days from the moment of his kidnaping right up to his death, the correspondent recalls, the persons carrying out the investigation kept on repeating "we have absolutely no facts to proceed on." Now the arrest of people suspected of membership of the "Red Brigades" follows one after the other.

The Italian press has discussed and continues to discuss the question of the probability of an extensive international plot with the aim of destabilizing the country's situation and to undermine the rapprochement which had been begun between the Christian Democrats and the Communists. The press recalls the official admission by Washington of facts concerning the crude interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Italy during the early years of the "cold war," as well as the appearance of a whole series of self-incriminatory memoirs by former heads and other officials of the CIA, which frankly tell of subversive methods by this organization in those not so far off times.

When during the course of a discussion on Italian television on 11 May this same question was put to Enrico Berlinguer, the secretary general of the PCI said: "We have in the past and continue now to judge the Red Brigade, politically, as an organization incapable of undertaking criminal actions on such a large scale as the Moro kidnaping on its own. There must necessarily be an alliance and a plot here, or at least connivance."

Second Berlinguer continued, the Red Brigades pursue the same aim which the reactionaries are trying to achieve, that is, attempting to upset the harmony and unity, still incomplete, of the democratic forces.

Clearly reckoning on directing the suspicions of the public in the other direction, the mass media abroad, as if following the movements of an invisible conductor's baton, have unleashed recently a wide propagandistic campaign, characteristic examples of which were given by the magazines UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT and NEWSWEEK, dated 22 May.

The first of these, citing "some sources in Western Europe," says that the Red Brigades enjoy the patronage of the Kremlin. The second alleges that the terrorists are the "hand-maidens of the Soviet Union and its henchmen." Quoting "one investigation report" and revealing in this way the source of its disinformation, NEWSWEEK informs its readers of the fact that "the Soviets have been cultivating terrorism in Western countries since 1966."

Meanwhile, even if one disregards the commonly known truth that the USSR is a principled opponent of terrorism, the authors of this latest piece of ideological subversion cannot make both ends meet in any way. Aldo Moro, who was the victim of a monstrous political provocation, was known inside and outside his country as one of the initiators of the policy of mutually advantageous cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union. He personally did much to make Italian-Soviet relations an example of friendly ties between states with different social systems. The news of the death of this intelligent and far-sighted political figure also met with special bitterness in the USSR.

As for the United States and its NATO allies, they expressed formal solidarity with the actions of the Italian Government which adopted a hard line towards the terrorists and which did not succumb to the blackmail of the Red Brigades. However, it is difficult to say how genuine this solidarity is, taking into account that those beyond the ocean frown on the experiment, which was undertaken with the agreement and assistance of A. Moro, of setting up this spring a parliamentary coalition with the participation of the PCI for the first time in more than 30 years.

It is characteristic that the death of the chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] has the signal for unleashing an attack on the political line he was conducting. At a session of the party leadership in Rome the rightwing representatives of the DC demanded in a direct and unambiguous manner that cooperation with the PCI be terminated. The rightist leaders of the party also insist on turning away from the Moro line.

In this connection the Italian democratic press recalls that precisely the fact that the authorities ignored for many years the lawful interests of the working people represented by the communist party is one of the main reasons for the serious crisis which the country is now experiencing.

The load on industrial production capacities is dropping with every passing year. According to statistical data that has been published industrial output volume last December was 13.5 percent below that of December 1976. But the number of unemployed has gone up to 1 million. And it should be noted that three-quarters of those out of work are young people aged up to 29. Almost half of these are people with an institute or university-level education.

This then is the social background against which various terrorist groups that are trying to draw unemployed young people and other disgruntled people onto their side by using deliberately demagogic slogans are developing their criminal activity. It is therefore clear that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism in Italy is directly dependent on the readiness of the authorities to take into account, when they are carrying out socioeconomic policies, those constructive proposals being put forward by the PCI, other democratic parties and also by the working people's trade union organizations.

A few days ago the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament expressed confidence in the government of G. Andreotti, which is based on a coalition consisting of the Christian Democratic, Republican, Social Democratic, Socialist and Communist parties. This vote of confidence confirms the agreement of the five parties on the need to guarantee the further effective functioning of the present parliamentary majority. This is necessary both to put an end to terrorism and also to find a solution to the country's other burning problems.

Life itself proves that it is now impossible to rule Italy today without communists, and even less if they are in opposition.

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

LD192241Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent General Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, a telegram, conveying to the Revolutionary Council and the friendly Portuguese people greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the liberty day--the anniversary of overthrowing of the fascist regime in Portugal. In the reply telegram, the president of the Portuguese Republic expressed gratitude for the greetings.

EGYPTIAN LEFT PARTY PROTESTS ARREST OF DEPUTY

LD231356Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 23 TASS--The parliamentary group of the National Progressive (left) Party of the A.R.E. sharply protested against the Egyptian authorities' arbitrariness against a member of the party, deputy of the People's Assembly, Abu al-Ezz al-Hariri.

Arrested a week ago in Alexandria on a charge of attempting to organize an anti-governmental demonstration, Al-Hariri was [word indistinct] by a court within several days. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, however, disregarding this decision, sent Al-Hariri to Cairo to be interrogated by the attorney-general and after this he was re-arrested, says a statement of deputies of the National Progressive Party circulated here.

The National Progressive Party regards this action against a man enjoying parliamentary immunity as a flagrant violation of the constitution.

TEXT OF ITEM ON ZIONISM AS ENEMY OF MANKIND

LD221151Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 3 LD

[Candidate of historical sciences L. Korneyev article: "The Subversive Strategy of Zionism"]

[Text] World imperialist reaction is preparing to mark with great pomp the 30th anniversary of the formation of the state of Israel in May. Propagandist orchestras of praise for the "Jewish paradise in the Near East" already sound from all Zionist platforms. However, even many prominent leaders of international Zionism believe that this state is intensifying every year the degree of its isolation in the world community. The racist aggressive policy of the Tel Aviv ruling circles arouses the indignation of hundreds of millions of people in the world and threatens the future of the Israeli people. The promises of Zionist ringleaders to turn Israel into a "safe refuge for all Jews" have proved to be a snare to deceive the gullible. The Israel of our days has become the most militaristic state on earth, and it is lacerated by profound class contradictions.

The routine, 29th Congress of the "World Zionist Organization" in Jerusalem in February 1978 was devoted to the tasks of activating military, economic and political aid to Israel from Zionist centers and the world financial oligarchy of Jewish extraction. At this meeting in the Israeli-occupied Arab city the ringleaders of international Zionism discussed as questions of priority importance new plans for seizing Arab lands and for the further struggle against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Zionism is the ideology and policy of the bourgeoisie of Jewish extraction, which constitutes a part of the world financial oligarchy. By its nature it is two-sided. First, it is part of the general system of imperialism. Second, it is a nationally constituted part, the "Jewish branch of imperialism," as Israeli communists call Zionism. An important place among the tasks of the Jewish financial oligarchy is occupied by the strengthening of its position in the system of monopoly capitalism, in particular through intensifying control over Jews now living in nearly 100 countries. The most effective weapon for this is believed to be the fanning of nationalist sentiments to the point of shameless racism. In this "model" Israel is the ideological and political center of "world Jewry."

Being an integral part of modern imperialism, Zionism embodies all the basic features of world imperialist reaction--expansionism and racism and implacable hostility to peace and progress. Zionism actively opposes the international workers and national liberation movement, the ideas of communism and the countries of the socialist community. Hatred for socialism, peace and the progress of peoples has always been at the bottom of Zionist activity.

This is confirmed particularly clearly by the situation which has arisen in the Near East. As is known, imperialism, primarily American, is trying to maintain and even consolidate its positions in this region, which is at the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa and is of great economic and military strategic significance. That is why the ringleaders of the NATO bloc, acting in the interests of the monopolies of the United States, Britain, the FRG and other states, are trying to strike a blow against the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples, to prevent its spread, to halt progressive transformations and to weaken or eliminate progressive regimes in those Arab states which actively oppose imperialism and are oriented toward socialism. In this respect imperialism is chiefly gambling on the offspring of international Zionism--Israel--as well as the forces of Arab reaction.

Israeli Zionists are striving in the first instance to defeat the vanguard detachment of the Arab national liberation movement--the PLO--to physically destroy the Arab people of Palestine by genocide with the help of American weapons and to prevent implementation of their legitimate right to create their own state.

Zionism threatens not only the Arab peoples of the Near East. Zionism is the enemy of all mankind, for Zionism advocates the wrecking of the relaxation of international tension. It has already become a truism that those most interested in continuing the arms race are the military-industrial concerns which get fantastic profits from this "business in blood." And a significant number of "death monopolies" are controlled by Zionist capital. This share is particularly great in the U.S. military-industrial complex.

But weapons sell faster when blood flows. This is why the Jewish bourgeoisie, having invested capital in the "death industry," is not interested in peace. Nor is peace profitable for the Israeli bourgeoisie, which also lives on the arms race. And it is no coincidence that the agents of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. Congress act as zealous advocates of the Israeli Government's expansionist policy and inflate war hysteria. All this is interrelated.

The Zionists, just as other imperialists, consider their priority task to be the struggle against communism and strive to insure for themselves in this struggle the support of any, even the most reactionary, forces of imperialism.

Nowadays the main direction of the subversive activity of Zionism and its tool--the Israeli secret services--against the Soviet Union is the exercise of broad ideological sabotage which is supposed to prove the "presence of anti-Semitism" in the USSR. Here they are pursuing the following aims: to undermine the faith of the world public in the democratic nature of the Soviet system, to try to find in our country pro-Zionist and anti-Soviet elements and, with their help, to carry out subversive work.

In 1977 Soviet television showed the film "Buyer of Souls." It is a documented expose of the anti-Soviet subversive activity of Zionism which is carried out under various propaganda masks. Such masks--"the protection of Soviet Jews," "concern for the reunification of Jewish families," concern for so-called dissidents and many others--were torn from the face of Jewish bourgeois nationalism by this film and many other items in the Soviet mass media.

In his replies to the French newspaper LE MONDE in June 1977 L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in particular the danger of the development of the ideological struggle into "psychological warfare." This warning has serious grounds, for "psychological warfare" is increasingly becoming part of the foreign policy efforts of imperialism vis-a-vis the USSR and other socialist community countries. In this trench warfare against communism the Zionists occupy the foremost trenches. The complicity in it of the Israeli-Zionist secret services and their subversive espionage activity against the USSR and other socialist states are indisputable.

The Israeli-Zionist intelligence services together with the services of the NATO bloc countries are actively participating in the "psychological warfare" of world reaction against the USSR. This activity is carried out directly by the administration for psychological actions attached to the Israeli Army General Staff, together with the CIA, via a network of bourgeois press organs and subversive radio stations like "Free Europe," "Liberty" and also "Deutschewelle" and so forth which they control and where the Zionist-imperialist agents are firmly established and make extensive use of emigres who have betrayed the motherland.

Relying on the support of the NATO special services, Israeli intelligence has created sabotage groups in a whole number of countries which carry out attacks on progressive Arab leaders and fighters against Zionism and kindle "psychological warfare" against many peoples of the world.

The terrorist activity of the Israeli special services has overstepped the bounds of the Near East region and has become international. Zionist gangsterism has become an everyday phenomenon in many states.

Zionism's ideological sabotage was stepped up considerably after the adoption of a document by the 30th UN General Assembly session in 1975 which condemned Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

One must include in the field of psychological terrorism the typical Zionist propaganda device of frightening world public with the might of Israel's Army and special services and with the great influence exerted on the ruling circles of various states by individual Zionist organizations and international Zionism as a whole.

Zionists have not given up their attempts to carry out their subversive activity in our country--the country which was the first in the world to declare persecution of the Jews illegal, as indeed any other form of racism and racial discrimination. These attempts are decisively repulsed. In the struggle against Zionism the Soviet people show a high level of political vigilance.

LAWYER PROTESTS ISRAELI HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD231422Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--Terror, flouting of human rights, unlawful arrests and tortures--such is the arsenal of means widely used by Israel to consolidate its power in occupied Arab lands. A press conference here was told this by the prominent Israeli jurist Felicia Langer. She came to the United States to participate in a campaign of protest against the unfair punishment meted out by a court in Tel Aviv to Sam Ismail, an American of Palestinian extraction. Late last year Ismail, a Michigan State University student went to visit his father who was on the verge of death on the West Bank of the Jordan. On arrival in Israel he was arrested on trumped-up charges of terrorist activity. After a lengthy imprisonment in solitary confinement Ismail was sentenced despite the absence of any evidence.

Langer reported on crude violations of elementary legal norms by Israeli judges. Ismail was brutally beaten up and tortured in order to secure from him "admission" of guilt. It was established later that Ismail was "guilty" only of statements made in the United States against Tel Aviv's suppression of Palestinians. But the FBI readily supplied its "colleagues" in Israel with the file it kept on the student.

The participants in the press conference sharply criticised the position taken by American authorities which did nothing to protect a U.S. citizen from arbitrariness of the Israeli judiciary.

ITEMS RELATING TO ADMIRAL GORSHKOV'S VISIT TO PDRY

Moscow Departure

LD231019Y Moscow KRAVNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 78 p 3 LD

[Text] On 17 May Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, left Moscow on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of Lt Col A.N. 'Antar, PDRY minister of Defense.

At Sherenetyevo Airport Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was seen off by generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

'A. Al'a ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing him off.

End of Visit

LD231510Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Aden, May 23, TASS--USSR Deputy Defence Minister, Commander of the Soviet Navy, Admiral of the Fleet of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov has completed his visit to Democratic Yemen. In the course of several days he studied the life of the country and its armed forces.

During the visit Sergey Gorshkov was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization, the National Front, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and also had meetings with other prominent politicians and statesmen of the country.

PDRY NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION VISITS USSR 11-18 MAY

LD191610Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--A delegation of National Front party workers headed by Ahmed Muhi, alternate member of the National Front's Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from May 11 to May 18 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and in accordance with the plan for party contacts between the CPSU and the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During their stay in Moscow and the tour of Kursk region, the guests from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen familiarised themselves with the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, with the experience of organizational and party work of the CPSU. The delegation has had talks in the Kursk regional committee of the CPSU, in the organizational and party work department and in the international department of the CPSU Central Committee.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH CYPRIOT PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK

LD240112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0030 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, 24 May--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister for foreign affairs, has met Spiros Kiriakou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. During their talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on issues of bilateral relations and also on the situation on Cyprus. Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the principled and consistent policy of the Soviet Union regarding support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its policy of nonalignment.

Certain issues relating to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament were also discussed. Andrey Gromyko and Spiros Kiriakou stressed the intentions of the USSR and Cyprus to facilitate the success of the session.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH GREEK CP LEADERS IN ATHENS

LD231430Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 23, TASS--The CPSU delegation that attended the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece had a friendly meeting here with the leadership of the Communist Party of Greece that was elected at the congress.

ECEVIT, JOURNALIST REVIEW TURKISH TIES TO NATO

LD231937Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["In the Spirit of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, May 23, TASS--Turkey intends to reduce considerably the scope of her cooperation with the United States and her participation in NATO. This step will be taken not as a reply to the American embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey, but proceeding from practical considerations and needs of the country, it was stated by Bulent Ecevit, the prime minister of Turkey, in an interview to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Bulent Ecevit stressed that acting in the spirit of detente, Turkey would strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the region irrespective of their social systems.

Ankara, May 23, TASS--The Turkish newspaper BARIS has published an article by the prominent journalist Ahmet Shuekrue Esmer, analysing the foreign policy of Turkey. He writes that the NATO military strategy is based on confrontation with the Soviet Union. However, the journalist stresses, Turkey has excellent economic relations with the USSR. In these conditions she is elaborating a new national defence concept. To carry out this concept Turkey must close down forever the American war bases in her territory and expel the American servicemen from the country.

There must be no place, A.S. Esmer stresses, for foreign war bases in our land. They must be liquidated immediately. This will promote the strengthening of our relations with the USSR and with the developing nations.

MATERIAL ON CELEBRATION OF AFRICA LIBERATION DAY 25 MAY

Brezhnev Message

LD241040Y Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 24 May 78 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev's Congratulations to the States and Peoples of Africa on the Occasion of Africa Liberation Day"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--"On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and on my own behalf I heartily congratulate the governments and peoples of African states on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day.

The attitude of Soviet people to the struggle by Africa's peoples for national liberation is one of profound solidarity. This struggle with the broad political, moral and material support by the progressive forces of the world resulted in the disintegration of colonial empires. Hundreds of millions of Africans have already thrown off the colonial yoke.

Despite all difficulties, serious positive changes are taking place in emergent African countries in their internal life and foreign policy.

It is with mounting vigour that the young states strive to consolidate their independence, raise the level of the social, economic and cultural development of the peoples, to uphold in struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism their lawful political and economic rights. The vigorous participation of African countries in the activities of the United Nations organization and in the non-alignment movement demonstrates their growing role in international affairs.

This year Africa Liberation Day coincides with the 15th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, which is making a weighty contribution to the struggle by the peoples of the continent against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Organization of African Unity has done much for rallying African states on an anti-imperialist and anti-colonial basis, organizing goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between OAU members, for the peaceful settlement of territorial and border issues.

The principles of non-use of force, respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, renunciation of interference in each other's internal affairs, recorded in the OAU Charter and decisions, create good pre-conditions for maintaining a healthy political climate in Africa.

The OAU's activities meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. We are fully on the side of the African peoples struggling against the further preservation in any form of remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa. The Soviet Union has consistently come out and continues to come out for the liquidation of the racist regime in Rhodesia and transfer of full power to the people of Zimbabwe in the person of the Patriotic Front, for the immediate and full withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and transfer of power to SWAPO, the genuine representative of that country's people, for the ending of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet Union's attitude towards the emergent states of Africa and of other continents is clear and definite. Our country does everything to develop friendly and fruitful cooperation with them and supports their struggle for the strengthening of political independence and economic sovereignty, for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equal basis.

We are for the right of each people to choose its own way of development. The Soviet Union is against imperialist interference in the affairs of African states, against the attempts by the forces of reaction to set African countries against one another and stir up fratricidal military conflicts.

We are brought together with the peoples of Africa by profound allegiance to peace which we, like all the people on earth, need for constructive work. We support African countries' demands for turning the continent into a nuclear-free zone, and for barring the Republic of South Africa from nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union does not want war. It is a resolute opponent of war. There does not and cannot exist any Soviet military threat to any part of the globe. To ensure a lasting and stable peace is the major goal of Soviet foreign policy. Our country's peaceful course is sealed in the fundamental law--the Constitution of the USSR.

Today the most substantial, the most urgent thing is to secure a lessening of military danger, to restrain the arms race which consumes tremendous means so essential to peoples for their peaceful development. In order to preserve peace on earth there is no other effective means, other way than a reduction of armaments and a transition to real disarmament. The special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, the first ever in U.N. history, is called upon to play an important role in this cause. The attainment of positive results at the session will depend on a constructive contribution by all U.N. member nations without exception. I wish successes to the peoples of Africa who fight against imperialism and racism, against all the remains of colonialism, for peace and freedom, for national independence and social progress.

L. Brezhnev."

Nkomo in USSR

LD231635Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] A leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Joshua Nkomo, has arrived here in the Soviet Union to take part in the festivities in connection with the Africa Liberation Day. At the Moscow Sheremetyevo Airport, Joshua Nkomo has said this to a correspondent of Radio Moscow:

[Nkomo--begin recording] Africa freedom day is a very, very significant day for the entire African Continent, for it is a day when those African countries, where they are free, have to commemorate the attainment of their independence and also to consider their role in the liberation of those countries which are still under colonial rule. For us, of course, who are still under colonial rule, it is a day of rededication of our masses to (?reassess) and prepare for further onslaughts (?on) the colonizers, exploiters and fascists, the racists, in order that with the need to [word indistinct] this cherished day when we shall be free and join the world community. The Soviet Union has been one of the countries that helped [words indistinct] and solidarity with the fighting nationals in Africa and in those areas, of course, which are still under colonial rule. She has played an important role and continues to play that important role. [end recording]

AAPSO Official's Comment

LD231214Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23 TASS--"The Soviet public resolutely rejects the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid that has become state policy in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. We regard the existence of racist regimes in Africa as a threat to peace and security", Mirza Ibragimov said.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the Africa Liberation International Day which is observed on May 25.

Meetings and manifestations in support of South African patriots fighting against colonialism, racism and apartheid will be held on [word indistinct] in Moscow, in capitals of union republics and other cities, Mirza Ibragimov said.

"The Soviet solidarity committee is doing its utmost to widen moral, political and practical assistance to all fighters for freedom and independence in southern Africa", Mirza Ibragimov stressed.

The loyalty of Soviet people to the principles of proletarian internationalism was manifested in the committee's active participation in such international actions as conferences against apartheid, racism and colonialism in southern Africa that were held last year in Maputo, Lagos, Lisbon. "At these meetings the Soviet delegation invariably declared for unity of democratic and progressive forces", Mirza Ibragimov said.

"On the international day of (?African liberation), the Soviet people express confidence that the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe will achieve their goals under the guidance of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front", Mirza Ibragimov said.

MORE MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS IN ZAIRE SITUATION

NATO Plans, U.S. Hypocrisy

LD231302Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["NATO's Military-Political Penetration Into Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 May TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The armed intervention by NATO countries in Zaire continues. After five days of fighting, during which many local civilians were killed or wounded, Belgian paratroopers and French Legionnaires occupied the Kolwezi area in Shaba Province. This intervention was carried out with direct U.S. support. American military transport planes brought the Belgian military units and French Legionnaires to the territory of Zaire. Piloted by American crews, these planes are delivering military freight to the interventionists and taking part in operations inside Zaire. The Washington administration does not deny that the armed intrusion of NATO countries in Zaire is coordinated with the White House, is carried out with its knowledge and with its support.

Today there can be no doubt that the so-called "operation to evacuate foreigners from Zaire"--and it was thus that the people in Washington tried at first to portray the armed intrusion in Zaire-- is nothing but an armed intervention planned in advance at NATO headquarters, an operation guided by the United States and in which Belgian and French military units play the role of the shock force. The scope of this intervention, which according to available data is being coordinated by the commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Europe, the American General Haig, is being expanded. It follows from reports from the NATO headquarters in Brussels that some NATO member-countries intend at the forthcoming session of the Council of the Atlantic bloc in Washington on May 30-31 to raise the question of "additional ways" of military penetration into African which is increasingly being viewed in NATO countries as "the main proving ground" of the trial of strength between capitalism and socialism..

The entire hypocrisy of Washington's demagogical "Africa for Africans" calls is seen with particular clarity against the background of events taking place these days in Zaire and around it. The armed intervention by NATO countries into an African state under the racist slogan of "saving whites from destruction by blacks" shows once again the true direction and essence of NATO's policy in respect of Africa. The aim of this policy is by all means, including military intrusion, to preserve and strengthen in Africa the positions of imperialist monopolies, to suppress national-liberation movements, to undermine African states that pursue an independent national course.

The unprecedented, pre-planned armed intervention in Zaire also demonstrates the entire falsity of the slanderous propaganda campaign started in the West, first of all in the United States, about the mythical "interference by the USSR and Cuba" in African affairs. Only several days ago American propaganda and high-placed officials of the Washington administration loudly claimed that there was "interference" by the USSR, Cuba and Angola in Zaire. In reality there was no and is no such interference. As to the clamour started in the West, it was nothing but a psychological conditioning of the public before the sending of NATO units into Zaire. Such is the true cause of the contentions about the mythical "Soviet threat" to African countries. This cause has now been exposed in Zaire for all to see.

The events in Zaire show once again that the imperialist circles of the United States and other NATO countries have not shelved their plans of infiltrating Africa and entrenching imperialist monopolies in African soil. The methods of imperialist policy change, but its essence remains the same.

West's Propaganda Campaign

LD231800Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] France and Belgium, supported by the United States, are continuing their armed intervention in Zaire and their unconcealed interference in the internal affairs of that African state. The invaders are capturing towns and villages. As is known, the armed intervention in Zaire by the NATO countries was launched under the pretext of protecting the lives and property of foreign citizens, that is, the Americans, French, Belgians and other whites who have found themselves in the zone of insurgent activity in the Shaba Province. According to the Western press, their number is not more than 3,000 in Zaire, and only a few hundred in Shaba. In this age of technology, their evacuation does not seem to be too complex, nor does it require interference by large contingents of armed forces of nations.

Neither Washington nor other NATO capitals care for the safety of their citizens in Zaire. All this has been undertaken to protect the lives and property of the monopolies that have got stuck in Zaire as well. It is now becoming clear that the imperialist operation in Zaire was planned and carefully orchestrated by all its participants in advance. It is also evident that the invasion was preceded by the intensive indoctrination of the population of the countries taking part in the intervention and of world public opinion by the capitalist news media and western political figures.

Remember the statement of the United States President accusing the Soviet Union of planning to use its military might to intervene in military conflicts in Africa. We can recall the persistence with which some American statesmen sought to implicate the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Somali and Ethiopian conflict. Then another propaganda campaign about the Soviet-Cuban danger to Zaire was staged. Now it's especially clear that all these fabrications and accusations were made to distract public attention for preparing the direct armed intervention in Zaire by imperialist powers.

Imperialist intervention in Zaire is one more evidence that allegations about the defensive nature of the North Atlantic Treaty are a myth. The events around Zaire confirmed that NATO circles have drawn up and are now partially putting into effect a single plan for stepping up military and political penetration in Africa. It becoming increasingly evident that the overall operation is orchestrated from Washington, while other NATO countries act as the strike force in Zaire.

According to Western press reports, when the NATO council meets in Washington shortly, it will consider additional ways of activating the bloc in its expansionism on the African Continent, which the Western strategists would like to consider something of a testing ground for their forces. While the roar of American aircraft is resounding over Zaire, there is silence at the other end of the earth on the Capitol Hill in Washington. Not a word has been spoken about the lawlessness and the flagrant flouting of the norms of international law perpetrated in Zaire. Silence is said to be golden. In this case the silence of American congressmen and senators proved golden for American and other monopolies that mine this metal in Zaire.

Undermining Zaire's Economy

LD232113Y Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Struggle of Monopolies for the Sources of Raw Materials in Zaire"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The French-Belgian intervention in Zaire supported by the United States is ultimately undermining the weak as it is economy of that African country, which depends in the first place on the export of copper and cobalt accounting for 60 per cent of its foreign currency earnings. More than 78 per cent of copper and 90 percent of cobalt are produced in Kolwezi area, where mines and ore processing enterprises have been rendered inoperative as a result of hostilities.

In the opinion of U.S. industrial circles quoted in particular by the newspaper Washington POST, it will take at least six months to resume the operation of the mines after an end is put to all hostilities.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that as a result of pointedly hasty evacuation of Europeans, the copper and cobalt enterprises have been practically left without technical personnel.

American copper companies, such as "Kennecott Copper" and "Anaconda Mining" have their copper mines and processing enterprises in Chile, are the first to gain from it. As a result of the events in Zaire, the prices of copper showed a 15 per cent increase in the world market, and the prices of cobalt have trebled. Zaire is known to account for 65 per cent of world cobalt output.

Another major American newspaper, the New York TIMES, notes in this connection that France has used the airlifting of its troops to Zaire in order to squeeze out its main rival--Belgium. It is indicative, the newspaper writes, that during the military operations in Kolwezi area, where the main part was played by the French Legion, the greatest damage was inflicted to copper enterprises of the Zaire "Gecamines" state trust, with which the Belgian "Union Miniere" trust is closely linked.

Belgian officials, a correspondent of the New York TIMES writes in his dispatch from Brussels, are convinced that France will use its military intervention [in] Zaire with the aim of gaining access to important raw material sources. At present, French capital investments in Zaire total only 20 million dollars compared with one billion dollars of the Belgian capital.

It is known, in particular, that the French "Penarraya" controlled by the Rothschild Bank shows a great interest in the copper resources in Shaba Province.

Marauding Soldiers; Arab, PRC Involvement

LD232052Y Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["After Intervention--Occupation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--The foreign military intervention being carried out in Zaire is convincing evidence of the fact that this action was a pre-planned step by the NATO bloc member-countries. This is seen from the facts, which are becoming known to world public. To justify their interference in the internal affairs of Zaire, the Western countries had recourse to claims about the "necessity of ensuring the security of foreigners" in Shaba (former Katanga) Province. The hypocritical nature of these claims is obvious. They are belied at least by the fact that the French and Belgian troops remain in the land of Zaire in spite of the fact that practically all the foreign citizens have been evacuated from Shaba.

The Belgian authorities are now "motivating" the stationing of their occupation troops, aircraft and military equipment in Kamina military base by ambiguous references to the "uncertainty of the situation" in Zaire. No less farfetched are also the arguments put forward by Paris to justify the further stay of its troops in the far-away African land.

Correspondents of Belgian newspapers report from Shaba that interventionists perpetrated bloody crimes in the course of their operations.

Persons who arrived in Belgium from Zaire in recent days, say that the Zaire troops are also responsible for the outrages in Kolwezi. According to reports of newspapers, one of the Belgians, who arrived from Zaire, described Zaire soldiers as marauders, who indiscriminately killed everybody.

Reports coming from the official Zaire circles show that new plans are now being drawn up to camouflage the intervention. The point at issue is, in particular, the knocking together of so-called "inter-African forces".

These forces are given police functions as a cover for their activity. But one cannot help asking, against whom will such units be used? The answer is clear: These forces will be sent by the Zaire authorities against their country's people openly expressing discontent with the order in that country. Among the possible participants in such forces are named troops of Egypt, Morocco, Ivory Coast and a number of other countries.

The Arab press reports that Egyptian servicemen were also involved in the armed intervention of the NATO member-countries in Zaire. War planes piloted by Egyptians made air raids on the areas under control of the Front for National Liberation of Congo. The arrival in Zaire of the first contingent of Moroccan troops has been reported. It must be noted, for that matter, that the Moroccans took part last spring in punitive operations for the suppression of rioting in Zaire.

Western countries' armed interference in the African Continent is coordinated and directed by the United States through the supreme Allied commander in Europe, American General A. Haig. As to the developments in Zaire, Leo Tindemans, prime minister of Belgium (with the NATO headquarters on its territory), has said in parliament downright [as received] that the "Shaba operation" would have been unthinkable without the United States. The prime minister particularly pointed to a concerted character of actions of the United States, France, Belgium, Britain which they undertook in Zaire. A representative of the U.S. Department of State admitted that a considerable group of American military personnel was in Zaire.

Washington exercises the general direction of military-political penetration into the African Continent whereas U.S. NATO partners are assigned in each particular case the role of a strike force. The U.S. intrusion in Africa, the intervention in Shaba is nothing but the desire to consolidate the NATO's rule [as received] in the African Continent in order to plunder its natural wealth. (The word "shaba" means "copper"), to set control over the courses of important strategic raw materials.

Peking, May 23, TASS--As is clear from reports of Chinese mass media, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Huang Hua, at a meeting with Zaire's ambassador, made slanderous allegations against and provocative attacks on the Soviet Union and Cuba, accusing them of "planning" insurgent actions in the Shaba Province and of "interference into African affairs everywhere".

Instead of condemning the gross imperialist interference in Zaire's internal affairs, the Chinese leaders seem to have assumed on their own the task of whitewashing the undisguised intervention of the NATO countries, undertaken under the aegis of the United States. Peking's stand in this matter is another testimony of obvious collaboration of the Chinese leaders with the policy of imperialism in Africa.

Brussels, May 23, TASS--As is asserted by a special correspondent of the newspaper LE SOIR in Kolwezi (Zaire), with reference to Belgian troops, "paratroopers of the French Legion fire at everything which is moving". They, the correspondent writes, have killed innocent people. For the French Legionnaires the Africans do not count. Besides, according to the correspondent, the Legionnaires killed four Belgians and shot to death a Yugoslav, without any (?grounds).

London, May 23, TASS--The REUTER agency reports that, as was told by Belgian officers to its correspondent, French paratroopers stopped a car with six Europeans on their way to the airport for evacuation and, when they failed to present identity cards, they were shot on the spot.

ANC OFFICIALS ON NATO, RACISM, NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN AFRICA

NATO Intrigues

LD240918Y Moscow, TASS in English 0822 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--"Imperialism has not reconciled itself to the loss of its richest colonies in Africa and therefore seeks to direct the events in the African Continent into the neo-colonialist channel advantageous to it. The armed invasion of Zaire by several NATO member-countries reflects the strategic plans of the West in Africa," Moses Mobida, secretary of the revolutionary council in the African National Congress of South Africa, who is now in Moscow, told a TASS correspondent.

Zaire holds a special place in NATO plans, Moses Mobida went on to say. That country is rich in strategic raw materials, in copper and uranium, in particular. Zaire is a neighbour of Angola which recently cast off the colonial yoke and became a new factor in African politics. The West seeks to lay hands on Zaire's natural wealth and turn that country into a bearer of its interests in the African Continent. Besides, it uses the Mobutu regime for undermining the unity of African peoples in their struggle against imperialist intrigues.

The Western countries' military intervention in Zaire, Moses Mobida went on to say, is a flagrant attempt to establish its control over that country and is part and parcel of imperialism's common plan the aim of which is a neo-colonialist enslavement of Africa. The evacuation of Europeans from Shaba Province is only a pretext for a military interference by the West in Zaire. The events in Shaba Province which are an internal affair of Zaire were used by a number of NATO members for an intervention in that country with the aim of ensuring military-economic and political interests of the West in Zaire and in the whole of Africa. The history of independent Africa already knows examples of how invented pretexts were used for Western countries' unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of African peoples.

The events in Zaire should be viewed in the context of NATO's unceasing intrigues in the African Continent, Moses Mobida went on to point out. NATO gives constant help to the racist regime of Vorster in the Republic of South Africa which is NATO's beachhead in Africa's south, in the south Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. The rotten regime would long have collapsed were it not for the military, economic and financial aid of the West, Moses Mobida said. NATO is vitally interested in keeping the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa, since it widely uses the naval base at Simonstown and has a radio observation centre in Capetown. Besides, having armed Pretoria, the West turned the fascist regime of Vorster into a permanent threat to independent African countries. Besides, the monopolies of the USA, Britain, the FRG, as well as Japan are also interested in keeping the regime. They ruthlessly exploit the work of Africans in the Republic of South Africa and in result gain superprofits.

Moses Mobida emphasized a great importance of international solidarity with the fighters against racism and apartheid in Africa's south. We know that we are not alone in this just struggle. The great Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and the entire progressive mankind are on our side, Moses Mobida said.

Racism, Nuclear Weapons

LD230650Y Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 22, TASS--(TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov). Head of the youth and student department of the African National Congress of South Africa K. Malo Migwe expressed confidence of victory of the just struggle by the fighting people of the south of Africa. An earnest of this, he said in a TASS interview, is the support of the countries of the socialist community with the great Soviet Union at its head for the progressive African states.

In connection with the approaching Africa liberation day, K. Malo Migwe addressed world public with a call for all-round assistance and aid in the struggle for the liquidation of the last strongholds of racism and colonialism in the south of Africa. It is necessary, he said, to achieve not only an end to arms supplies and observance of the economic sanctions against the racist regime of the South African Republic, but also completely isolate it politically.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Basing itself on the aid of the NATO member countries, the fascist Vorster regime is trying to perpetuate the white minority rule in the South African Republic, K. Malo Migwe said. The Pretoria racialists are perpetrating violence and arbitrary rule both in the South African Republic and in the territory of Namibia unlawfully occupied by them. Many patriots were imprisoned without trial and investigation only for upholding the right of the African majority to be master in its own home.

The striving of the South African Republic to get the nuclear weapon creates a special danger for the cause of peace not only in Africa, but all over the world. It is necessary to put an end resolutely to such attempts and liquidate the seat of international tension in the south of the continent, K. Malo Migwe stressed.

ISRAEL-SOUTH AFRICA ALLIANCE THREATENS ARABS, AFRICANS

LD240724Y Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 23 TASS--The criminal alliance between Israel and the South African Republic formed with the approval of the West, above all of the United States, is a grave threat to the Arab and African peoples, to peace all over the world, writes the Moroccan newspaper AL BAYANE.

Close cooperation between Zionists and racialists is particularly intensive in the military field. The newspaper notes that Israel has built two boats equipped with "Gabriel" missiles for the navy of the South African Republic. At present, Tel Aviv proposes equipping the land forces of the South African Republic with Israeli-made weapons, including missiles and electronic equipment, as well as to supply fighter-bombers.

Apart from supplies of arms and military equipment, Tel Aviv sends to the South African Republic its military specialists and instructors, who accumulated experience of punitive operations against Palestinians. These instructors, the newspaper writes, take part in training soldiers of the racist regime in the methods of combatting South African patriots. There are several hundred Israeli military advisors in the South African Republic, who are acting not only in the territory of the South African Republic, but even outside it, they took direct part in the aggression against Angola, AL BAYANE notes. In return, the South African Republic supplies Israel with coal, steel and other raw materials. Tel Aviv intends to purchase in South Africa uranium used for the production of nuclear weapons. The sinister alliance of the two regimes coming out against the freedom and independence of the developing countries is a source of serious alarm for international public, the newspaper stresses.

CPSU MESSAGE ON DEATH OF SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST KOTANE

LD231543Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the South African Communist Party Central Committee and the African National Congress of South Africa National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you deep condolences in connection with the death of Moses Kotane, general secretary of the South African Communist Party and member of the African National Congress National Executive Committee, an eminent figure in the African and international communist, workers' and national liberation movement.

The whole life of Moses Kotane is an example of selfless service to the noble cause of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the national liberation of the people of South Africa and for the ideals of communism.

An ardent patriot for his motherland, he was a convinced internationalist and made a great contribution to the development of friendly ties between the CPSU, the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress, and between the Soviet and South African peoples.

The bright memory of Moses Kotane--a staunch revolutionary and Leninist--will be preserved forever in the hearts of Soviet Communists.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MOZAMBIQUE'S MEASURES TO EXTEND ARMY DRAFT NOTED

LD231445Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Maputo, 18 May TASS--Registration of citizens in the age category between 17 and 21 years has begun in the Mozambique capital and its industrial suburb of Matola. In accordance with the law on compulsory military service they are to reinforce the ranks of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces [FPLM] next year.

The first draft into the armed forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique is an event of tremendous political significance. It is one of the measures of the Mozambique Liberation Front party to strengthen the young state and an important new stage of military building.

For several years now the party has been consistently pursuing a policy of turning the FPLM into a truly people's army.

The combat and political training of FPLM soldiers is steadily being enhanced and measures are being taken to equip them with modern war material. The combat ability of the Armed Forces of People's Mozambique has already repeatedly been demonstrated successfully in repulsing the aggressive actions of the Rhodesian military.

The Mozambique people, the newspaper NOTICIAS DE BEIRA writes, are engaged in peaceful labor: national reconstruction, liquidation of the consequences of colonial rule and laying the foundations of a socialist economy. However, being at the forefront of the struggle against the colonial racist regimes of Salisbury and Pretoria, we must be always on the alert and always ready to deal a rebuff to imperialist encroachments upon the achievements of the people's democratic revolution. This is precisely why it is extremely important to strengthen our country's defense capability in every possible way.

TARAKI HAILS SOVIET UNION'S 'UNSELFISH' ECONOMIC AID

LD240002Y Moscow TASS in English 1977 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Along the Course of Democratic Transformations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 23, TASS--The Soviet Union has always been and remains a loyal friend of the Afghan people, rendering Afghanistan unselfish economic and technical assistance. It has become the first state to recognize officially the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. This was stated here by N.M. Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. Our revolution, he said, was carried out in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan. This is why the democracy we have pronounced is a democracy of workers, peasants, craftsmen, intellectuals and national petty bourgeoisie.

Kabul, May 23, TASS--The Afghan young people are taking part broadly in the implementation of the program of social reforms, proclaimed by the new democratic government of Afghanistan. The local press reports on the massive participation of members of the organization of democratic youth, recently set up here, in the meetings and rallies that are being held throughout the country in connection with the triumph of the revolution, on their active assistance to the party committees, formed all over all the country for the purpose of controlling the work of executive organs of power.

USSR, AFGHANISTAN SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW 23 MAY

LD231835Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] As a result of talks held in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation a trade protocol for 1978 was signed in Moscow on 23 May between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A further increase in the volume of mutual supplies is envisaged. The Soviet Union will export machines and equipment, petrochemicals, ferrous metals and certain other goods to Afghanistan. The import of natural gas, cotton, wool, dried citrus fruit, carpet articles and other goods from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR is envisaged.

INDIAN PAPERS REVIEW SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE COOPERATION

LD221730Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 22 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 22, TASS--It was announced here that at the 21st session of the International Committee on Space Research that will be held late in May in the Austrian town of Innsbruck, Soviet and Indian scientists will submit for the first time a joint report on joint work in space exploration. The newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES reports that cooperation of the two countries on problems of space exploration was marked by new successes. The Soviet Union and India are conducting at present the preparatory work for the second series of joint research of gamma rays to be started in India in October-November of the current year. This research is of great importance for the development of such a branch of contemporary science as space physics. The newspaper points out that Soviet-Indian cooperation in space exploration that was started less than 15 years ago is now causing wide interest in the world since it has achieved a number of remarkable and original results.

India's successes in space exploration are largely due to the Soviet Union's assistance, the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes. India's first earth satellite Ariabata that was created with the assistance of Soviet scientists was launched by a Soviet-made booster rocket from a Soviet cosmodrome.

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A group of Soviet specialists led by Deputy Chairman of Interkosmos Nikolay Novikov is now staying in India. It takes an active part in preparations for the launching of India's second earth satellite.

This launching will be of great economic importance for India, the newspaper writes. It will enable scientists to receive valuable information about reserves of natural resources, about the volume of water reserves and other matters of practical interests.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN CITES U.S. PROVOCATIONS IN ASIA

LD292222Y Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 19, TASS--The holding of ANZUS naval exercises, the decision on which was taken as a result of the U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's recent visit to Australia is a serious provocation against the spread of detente to the Indian Ocean area, B. Gupta, member of Parliament, a prominent political figure of India, told a TASS correspondent.

Noteworthy is the circumstance, he said, that the decision was taken by the United States on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. Thereby, Washington for the umpteenth time demonstrated its negative attitude towards the agenda of the session on the results of the work of which the peoples of our entire planet set great hopes.

A special responsibility in this struggle against U.S. imperialism's provocations in Asia rests with India and other countries of the Indian Ocean area. Our task, B. Gupta stressed, is to unite against the increase in U.S. and other imperialist countries' military potential in the Indian Ocean, against the construction of naval bases, of the U.S. Diego Garcia base, in the first place.

We are not alone in this struggle. The Soviet Union, all peace forces of the globe are on our side. In mid-seventies, the Soviet Union resolutely intensified efforts in the struggle to prevent the development of a large-scale arms race in the Indian Ocean. Important initiatives to safeguard and consolidate peace were put forward from the rostrum of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and later on in other speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The public of India believe it is these initiatives that will have the future and not the sabre rattling to which the USA and its allies resort in the Indian Ocean area.

ALIYEV, KHIEU EXCHANGE GREETINGS AT AZERBAIJAN CP SESSION

LD231109Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHTY in Russian 16 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 15 May, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Nguyen Huu Khieu, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] ambassador to the USSR, who is visiting the USSR. After expressing wholehearted thanks for the sincere and cordial reception extended to the Vietnamese guests in Azerbaijan, Nguyen Huu Khieu related his favorable impressions of the republic's impressive economic and cultural achievements. We wish the Azerbaijani people, he noted, bright new achievements in the name of the further blossoming of the republic.

The ambassador discussed the Vietnamese working people's successes in building a socialist society and the nationwide struggle to implement the Fourth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress decisions. I will take advantage of this opportunity, Nguyen Huu Khieu said, to express cordial gratitude and thanks, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and our entire people, to the CPSU and Soviet people for their tremendous support and aid for our country both during the struggle against imperialist aggression and in the period of peaceful building of a new life. We are well aware of and praise, he stressed, the great attention that the Soviet communists and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pay to our unified socialist homeland. We are confident that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the SRV and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop.

We are glad that you have come to Azerbaijan, G.A. Aliyev said, to present the Order of Friendship to Azerbaijan's S.M. Kirov State University. The SRV sward to the Azerbaijan university is yet another important testimony to the strengthening friendship between the peoples of our countries and a high assessment of the contribution that Azerbaijan makes to the political and economic cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. At every stage of the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom and independence and against foreign intervention, the Soviet Union gave the fraternal country constant support and aid. Currently, Soviet people rejoice sincerely at the Vietnamese working people's successes in implementing the program of socialist building and overcoming the postwar difficulties. The CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself attach great importance to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our states and communist parties. We are certain that this friendship will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Concerning tremendous successes that Azerbaijan's working people have achieved in the years of Soviet power, Comrade Aliyev stressed that they were made possible by the CPSU's Leninist national policy. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of the republic totally support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself. In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev wished the fraternal Vietnamese people new successes in building socialism and expressed the confidence that free Vietnam will become a flourishing socialist republic.

The following participated in the conversation: F.G. Akhmedov and E.F. Dzhebrailov, chiefs of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sections; Do Duy Dan, first secretary of the SRV Embassy to the USSR; K.G. Aliyev, the republic's minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Presidium; and A.A. Grechev, secretary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Board.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

M 1

FUKUDA GIVES 'CAUTIOUS' APPROVAL TO JAPAN-PRC TALKS

LD232053Y Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--Takeo Fukuda, the prime minister of Japan, stated today that he intended to resume shortly the negotiations with China on the conclusion of a "treaty of peace and friendship". He stressed that the point in question was only to resume the negotiations and that this did not mean that he would hasten to sign the document.

This cautious pronouncement by the prime minister shows that there is still no unanimity in Japan, primarily in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party itself, on the question of the signing of a treaty with China, which, as feared by many, might draw the country into Peking's anti-Soviet strategy. This was stated today at a meeting of the government by I. Nakagawa, the minister for agriculture and forestry, who called for caution in the negotiations with China. The need of a careful approach to the conclusion of such a treaty was pointed out at the meeting by S. Arafune, state minister and head of the administrative control department. To solve this question, he said, the government must obtain the people's consent.

The Council for Studying Asian Problems, an influential group of the ruling party, went on record against rashness in the development of relations with China. Its members believe that the Japanese-Chinese treaty cannot be concluded before all doubts are dispelled concerning the article of the draft, which has an anti-Soviet spearheadedness.

Danger to Japan

OW240705Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] According to a KYODO report from Tokyo, the Japanese Government has decided to resume negotiations on the conclusion of a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship. Moscow radio commentator Ionov commented on the decision:

Asian observers are acknowledging the fact that the preparations to resume the negotiations coincided with the Senkaku incident.

Chinese representatives have stated that the incident was accidental and not premeditated. It should not be overlooked, however, that Peking has not recognized Japan's sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands. Peking apologized pro forma for the wanton violation of Japan's territorial waters, but in fact left the question of the islands' ownership unsettled.

Furthermore, many facts indicate that Peking has not abandoned its territorial claim to the islands. Therefore, the possibility of new Chinese provocations remains.

China's expansionist ambition is not new. As early as 1958, Mao Tse-tung professed China's ambition to dominate the Pacific Ocean. He said: The current Pacific Ocean situation is not as peaceful as it seems. Only when the Pacific comes under our control will we be able to say the Pacific Ocean is pacific. This statement clearly indicates the essence of China's foreign policy.

Mao Tse-tung's successor is following the same expansionist policy, and the Senkaku incident is an example of this policy.

This answers the question of why the Chinese fishing boats violated the Senkaku waters when preparations for the resumption of the Japan-China treaty negotiations were under way. Why did Peking cause this provocation while it was conducting negotiations for the establishment of peaceful, friendly relations? The intrusion into the Senkaku waters by armed Chinese boats proves that for the sake of its own hegemonist interests, Peking grossly ignores such well-established international norms as the principles of neighborliness, peaceful coexistence among nations and the rejection of the use of force or the threat to use it to settle disputes. Japanese newspapers and noted public figures oppose all rash acts aimed at resuming the negotiations with China on the proposed peace and friendship treaty. They demand that the Japanese Government resist Peking's unscrupulous pressure. In our opinion, this demand is well-founded. Some Liberal Democratic Party officials openly oppose the idea of conducting treaty negotiations separately from negotiations on the question of the Senkaku Islands' ownership. The policy of acceding to Peking's pressure has met determined objections from many opposition party officials, particularly those of the Japanese Communist Party.

Peking's continuing demand that the so-called hegemony clause be included in the proposed treaty--as clause the Peking leadership does not hesitate to admit is anti-Soviet--is arousing misgivings among those urging prudence in dealing with China. A warning in this regard by Tokyo engineering college professor Nagai in CHUOKORON deserves attention. He said: Since the hegemony clause is directed against a third country, it conflicts with Japan's peace Constitution. He stressed that Peking's strenuous efforts to pull Japan into an anti-Soviet front contain serious dangers to Japan's security. For this reason, we can only agree with the Japanese politicians and social activists who demand that Japan be cautious in negotiating the proposed peace and friendship treaty.

JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL COMPLAINS OF PRC INTERFERENCE

LD231856Y Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 23 May 78 LD

["Interference Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 23, TASS--Chairman of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Japan CC T. Fuwa said on television today that the Communist Party of China even worsened its attitude to the Communist Party of Japan under the new leadership with Hua Kuo-feng at its head. T. Fuwa recalled in particular that the Chinese authorities recently refused to receive some representatives of the local Japanese municipal authorities, only because they are communists. One can hardly expect an improvement of relations between the Communist Party of Japan and the Communist Party of the PRC in the near future. As T. Fuwa noted, the relations between the Communist Party of Japan and the Communist Party of China can be normalized only on condition if the Chinese side ends its interference in the internal affairs of the Communist Party of Japan and gives up attempts at imposing its precepts.

RADIO-TELEVISION DELEGATION TOURS USSR, MEETS KOSYGIN

OW230451Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] A delegation of eight Japanese radio-television companies affiliated with the Asahi television network visited the Soviet Union from 5-19 May at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The delegation, led by Makoto Takano, president of the Asahi Television Company, includes Osamu Iwasawa, president of Hokkaido Television Company; Taiji Kawate, president of Nagoya Broadcasting Company; Masaki Miyata, president of Hiroshima home television; Kiyoshi Hara, president of Asahi Broadcasting Company; Yoshihiro Kato, president of Setonaikai Broadcasting Company; Dairo Yawata, president of Kyushu Asahi Broadcasting Company; Iwao Mizutani, managing director of Higashi Nihon Radio Broadcasting Company; and Kineji Miura, managing director of Asahi Television Company.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation visited Yerevan, Kiev, Tallin, and Leningrad in addition to Moscow. In Moscow the delegation met members of the organizational committee for "Olympic 80" to discuss problems related to preparations for the Moscow Olympics. It also visited the Olympic construction site to inspect the television-radio center and other facilities under construction.

On the last day of its stay in Moscow, the delegation met Soviet Premier Kosygin. At the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, a wide range of problems relating to Soviet-Japan relations and current international problems were discussed. The participants in the meeting pointed out that there are great possibilities for developing Soviet-Japanese cooperation in economics, science, culture and mass media. They expressed their belief that it would be in accordance with the interests of the people of the two countries and contribute to the promotion of detente if these possibilities were translated into reality based on the principle of neighborliness.

The delegation also held talks with leaders of the Soviet Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting to discuss ways to implement the general agreement signed early this year between Asahi Television Company and the committee. This agreement stipulates exchanges of news programs and television movie films as well as personnel exchanges. At the talks it was agreed that a number of Japanese film teams would visit the Soviet Union to shoot films on life in the Soviet Union. Asahi Television Company purchased the right to telecast the Soviet serial television movie "Moving Through the Clouds" and to relay the Moscow world volleyball championships scheduled for some time this year. In return for the Asahi Television network's special television feature on the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution, the Soviet Central Television Service agreed to telecast a special feature "Japan Night."

At the signing ceremony, Lapin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, handed over the signed agreement to Takano, the leader of the Japanese delegation, saying: [recorded Russian voice fades into Japanese translation] I believe that our talks with you--a high-level delegation visiting the Soviet Union--and our exchange of experiences with you will be useful in our work. Your long talks with Premier Kosygin will be helpful in bringing our two organizations closer and promoting cooperation between us in the interest of peace and neighborly relations between the two nations.

After the signing ceremony, Takano, leader of the Japanese delegation, held a brief interview with Soviet journalists.

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POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

RASHIDOV READS BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO FILM FESTIVAL

LD231306Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23 TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greetings to participants and guests of the Fifth International Film Festival that opened today in Tashkent.

"The holding of the Tashkent festivals has become a good and fruitful tradition, the message says. It is widely known that the meetings of film makers of three continents are held in the atmosphere of friendship and creative cooperation. These meetings serve the purposes of consolidation of peace and security in the world, of social and cultural development of peoples, of the struggle for national independence and democracy, help strengthen contacts among leaders of progressive art of Asian, African and Latin American countries, among film makers of all countries." Our country, Leonid Brezhnev said, invariably follows the principles of the Leninist national policy which opened the road to genuine equality of all nations and peoples. "We hold firmly the positions of support of peoples coming out against national oppression, for the right to decide their own destiny". The art of film making, the message says, is called upon to promote solution of topical problems of our time. It can become an important factor of strengthening of trust and mutual understanding among peoples and states. This is why cinematographers are so greatly responsible for what they do and what they say.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 23 May adds: "The message from Comrade Brezhnev was received by participants and guests with stormy and prolonged applause. It was read out by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan."]

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS ZHITOMIR OBKOM PLENUM

LD231556Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today a plenum of the Zhitomir Party Obkom discussed information of the obkom bureau concerning the progress of fulfilment of organizational political measures in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD UNION SEMINAR

LD231130Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of enterprises of the Leningrad transport system are today exchanging work experiences at an all-union seminar. Under discussion is the labor cooperation among seamen, railroad workers, road transport drivers and river transport men who have attained precise and coordinated work to speed-up delivery of freight and increase the productivity of the means of transport. This experience has been approved by the party Central Committee. The seminar was opened by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD191728Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Agricultural news program presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy--live]

[Excerpts] [Ruvinskiy] Today's broadcast includes rural news from eastern and central parts of the USSR. Main attention here is being focused on spring sowing. I can report that according to the latest USSR Central Statistical Administration data more than 86 million hectares have been sown in the country as a whole. I shall ask merited USSR agronomist Petr Akhimovich Zabaznyy to say what lies behind these figures:

[Zabaznyy] In mid-May more than half of the area set aside for all spring crops, including grain crops had been sown. Crops have been sown on an area in excess of 20 million hectares in the past week, which is almost 30 percent more than in the preceding week. But there is little time left before the field crop sowing time limit is reached. Large areas still have to be sown, especially in the east. Farms in the Central-Chernozem oblasts, the central Volga Valley area and some other parts of the country are completing spring work, following on from the southern areas. Mass sowing is in progress in northwest, northern and northeastern rayons of the European part of the USSR. Optimum sowing times have arrived in the Transurals, Siberia and northern oblasts in Kazakhstan. Warm weather is being maintained here and the fields have been moistened well.

[Ruvinskiy] Petr Akhimovich, in the last hook-up we went into the fact that fairly complicated conditions for spring sowing had arisen in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

[Zabaznyy] Yes indeed, the protracted, cold spring and plentiful precipitation have delayed the sowing of spring crops in most of the non-Chernozem areas. Farms are amending working (?plans) in view of this so as to considerably reduce sowing times. At most, farm work is being carried out in two shifts, as a rule. Wide-swath combine units are being used, which perform several operations in one passage. Powerful K-2700 and K-2701 tractors are being used for sowing. With these it is possible to sow 110-120 hectares in one shift. On the recommendation of scientists, presowing cultivation is not carried out to a great depth. What has been sown is harrowed after the destruction of crust [korka] and weeds.

[Ruvinskiy] We have so far talked about spring sowing but other work is being done on field, especially in southern parts.

[Zabaznyy] The tending of interrow crops is in progress in southern areas as well as the preshoot harrowing of sugar beets and corn plantations, the formation of plant thickness [formirovaniye gustoty rasteniya] for sugar beets, interrow hoeing and topdressing. The harvesting and processing of the tea leaf harvest has begun in Georgia. In central Asian republics harvesting-transport detachments are laying in fodders.

[Ruvinskiy] Since we are talking about the central Asian republics I would like to mention that the 60th anniversary of Lenin's decree on irrigation in Turkestan is being marked there. The next bit of our hook-up will deal with an area where great land improvement work is being carried out. Over to Karaganda now:

[Unidentified correspondent] Sowing is now in full swing in central Kazakhstan. Our land is included in the risky cultivation zone and this is why the time for carrying out spring field work is of primary importance. After a very rainy and protracted spring we have now got fine weather. Following the example of the farmworkers in Ipatovskiy Rayon, 74 integrated detachments are now working at state farms in Karagandinskaya Oblast. According to today's report, about 500,000 hectares have been sown in our oblast, which is about half the plan. But the sowing of grain crops is not the sole concern of our farmworkers. The population in the oblast is expanding so quickly that the farms in the oblast have to supply the industrial workers here also with a large quantity of fresh vegetables and animal husbandry products. As much as 3 to 5 years ago more than half of the vegetables and potatoes had to be brought to the oblast from afar. This cost the state almost twice as much as producing them locally. With the arrival of the Irtysh-Karaganda canal it was possible to get around this problem, thanks to irrigation. Today, I have invited to the studio the head of a section at the Central Kazakhstan State Water Economy Design Institute, (Viktor Fedorovich Shkodin).

[Ruvinskiy] (Viktor Fedorovich), please tell us about the prospects for land improvement in Karagandinskaya Oblast.

[Shkodin] This spring the construction of yet another sovkhos was begun, designed by our institute. There will be a total of 13 such powerful specialized farms in the Irtysh-Karaganda canal zone. Many of them are already producing. Farms have been able to irrigate about 100,000 hectares of land with the arrival of water from the Irtysh River. The second stage of the canal from Karaganda to Dzhezkazgan is now being built. Designers have already drawn up good technoeconomic reasons for irrigating land on an area of 14 [as heard] hectares in Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast.

[Ruvinskiy] And now we have news from the center of Russia, over to Lipetsk.

[Correspondent Nazarov] Your correspondent Valentin Nazarov here in Lipetsk. Here in Lipetskaya Oblast the tending of interrow technical crops such as sugar beets and sunflower has started. Their shoots are good and healthy this year. Sugar beets have been sown on an area of 118,000 hectares. Corn sowing is drawing to a close. Potato planting will end in the next few days on an area of 22,000 hectares.

[Ruvinskiy] Petr Akhimovich, tell us how things are looking right now in the country's main potato growing areas.

[Zabaznyy] The central and western parts of the USSR are the main potato producers. Potato planting is now in full swing here.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SOWING PROGRESS TO MID-MAY

LD231139Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "The Sowing Front Shifts East"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported that by Monday, 15 May, 85.9 million hectares of spring crops had been sown (57 percent) and 50.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) and been sown (53 percent of the spring area allocated for them). [paragraph continues]

Corn had been sown on 8.7 million hectares, including 3.1 million hectares (96 percent) for grain; sugar beet (industrial) on 3.7 million hectares (98 percent); sunflower on 4.4 million hectares (98 percent); and potatoes on 1.6 million hectares (48 percent).

By 15 May, 48.9 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the RSFSR, including 34 million hectares of grain and pulse crops. This is less than by the same date last year, when spring was considerably earlier. This is why work must be accelerated; we must not be later sowing cereal crops, and the same goes for later crops like millet and buckwheat, too.

By mid-May, virtually all the spring crops had been sown in the Ukraine--17.4 million hectares. Some 4.2 million hectares of corn have been sown there.

Over most of Altayskiy Kray it was snowing on 17 May. The roofs of houses, tops of trees, fields and crops were white for a time. By Monday the foothills and eastern areas had finished sowing grain crops; on many farms shoots had already appeared. But in the steppe zone, the main wheat area, mass sowing began only a few days ago. By Monday 1.1 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the kray. Some 300,000-350,000 hectares are being sown every day.

The time for sowing spring crops has arrived in the West Siberian Economic Region. So far, a little over 2 million hectares have been sown. This is 14 percent of the plan. Approximately the same area has been sown in the East Siberian Region.

SIBERIAN REGIONS CRITICIZED FOR SLOW SOWING

LD231601Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 May 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "The Sowing Tempo in Siberia Is Increasing"]

[Excerpts] The farms of Siberia and the Far East have gotten their field work under way. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the West Siberian Region, which contains the most extensive grain fields in this zone, have already sown 1.5 million hectares; those of the East Siberian Region have sown 1,682,000 hectares, and the farms of the Far Eastern region have sown more than 1 million hectares of cereals.

Nevertheless, the start could have been better. Take, for instance, the sowing of the main food crop on the farms of the West Siberian Economic Region--wheat. Some 480,000 fewer hectares of this crop have been sown than by the same time last year. The sowing tempo is being retarded by poor work organization in a number of areas. In the Tomskaya Oblast, for instance, 5,00 hectares more wheat has already been sown than last year but in the neighboring Omskaya Oblast, where the conditions for the cultivation of this crop are approximately the same, only four-tenths as much has been sown--a mere 29,000 hectares. The sowing of wheat is proceeding too slowly in Tyumenskaya Oblast. About 15 percent of the area allocated to this crop has been sown there. But time is going by. It is essential to organize the work of the machinery and tractor pool precisely, especially for the preparation of the fields for sowing.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Krasnoyarskiy Kray have sown almost 200,000 fewer hectares of grain and pulse crops than last year. The rate of sowing here is the lowest in the East Siberian Economic Region. And the quality of the spring field work accords with the agrotechnical requirements by no means everywhere.

PRAVDA ATTACKS SHORTCOMINGS IN NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM

LD230853Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Nuclear Power Industry"]

[Text] Almost a quarter of a century ago the Soviet Union was the first to embark in practice on the peaceful exploitation of the mighty force of the atom. Since then our country has achieved great successes in developing its nuclear power industry. The 25th CPSU Congress outlined high rates for its further growth. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the potential of the young sector will more than double. New stations using nuclear fuel are being installed primarily in the European part of the country, which is making it possible there to improve the reliability of energy supplies to the national economy, to reduce expenditure in transporting fuel from the eastern regions and to save millions of tons of oil and coal annually.

Three out of 10 nuclear power stations now in operation started within the past 2 years. Times taken to install and tune reactor equipment have been substantially reduced by using the experience of Vorenezh and Leningrad construction workers and collectives from AES in Armenia, Kursk and Chernobyl. AES in Rovno and the southern Ukraine will start generating electricity by the end of the 5-year plan and the construction of AES in Ignalina, Kalinin, Khmelnik and other places will be continued.

New power blocks are to be commissioned at a number of existing stations. The task is complicated by the fact that the necessary stocks have not been created everywhere, as a result of which the amount of work designated for the year of commissioning has risen sharply. This places special demands on labor collectives, ministries and departments conducting work at new AES construction sites. Keeping precisely to schedules aimed at achieving the final result of commissioning projects within the times laid down is making it possible to construct the complexes nearing completion at the Kursk and Chernobyl AES at a good rate. Things are different at the power block No 5 at the Novovoronezhskaya station. Installation work there is falling sharply behind the schedule owing to interruptions in supplies of basic technological equipment. However, it is precisely in power construction work that an effective method of creative and businesslike collaboration among subcontractors has come into being by which hydro-electric stations in Siberia and the Far East are being successfully constructed. Experience of such cooperation was highly praised recently by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech in Krasnoyarsk. He noted that it is necessary to more energetically introduce at sites the "worker baton" tested at Nurek AES. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and local party and soviet organs are called on to make sure that leading experience is applied during the construction of every AES.

The sector's development will speed up when the Volgodonsk "Atomash" plant is commissioned. It is being constructed by construction trusts of that same ministry. It would seem that, being aware of the acute need for equipment, the ministry would press on with the creation of a powerful base for the nuclear power industry. However, the funds and material and technical resources allocated by the state are still being used in an unsatisfactory way. [paragraph continues]

The "Volgodonskenergostroy" trust and its subcontracting organizations are failing to meet the targets. Ministry leaders responsible for the state of affairs at the 5-year plan's shock construction site and the Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom must attentively analyze the reasons for the lagging behind and make a substantial improvement in work progress. The construction and assimilation of fast reactors is an important direction of the program for developing the nuclear power industry. Such an experimental industrial unit has been in operation for several years in the city of Shevchenko. It is necessary to speed up the delivery of equipment and conclude construction work on the larger fast reactor power block at the Beloyarsk AES.

The extensive use of nuclear reactors not only for generating electricity but also for producing heat, for the production of which more than half the fossil fuels extracted today are expanded, is becoming a vital current requirement. The first industrial nuclear thermal power station is operating successfully at Chukotka. It is important to speed up research and design work connected with the use of nuclear fuel to supply heat to enterprises and cities. Resolving this task will make it possible to provide an opportunity for fuller exploitation of its advantages.

The program laid down for the preferential development of the nuclear power industry is presenting new problems in the design, construction and commissioning of AES. The state committee for the utilization of atomic energy and the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, along with other interested departments, must speed up the elaboration of highly economic series equipment and the Ministry of Power and Electrification must complete the creation of unified standard station projects. Special attention must be paid to further improving technical and economic indicators and the quality and full delivery of parts for power blocks and also to creating repair facilities and centers for cadre training.

The successful meeting of the intensive 5-year target depends largely on the correct distribution of efforts and the smooth commissioning and assimilation of stations. To this end, the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must make improvements in providing plans for constructing and installing nuclear power industry projects with all the necessary facilities. It is persistently necessary to prepare facilities for implementing the programs of coming 5-year plans so as to bring the annual growth in AES capacity up to 10 million kilowatts.

The 10th 5-Year Plan is approaching its mid-point. Making up for neglect and insuring the unconditional implementation of targets and socialist pledges for its shock year is a matter of honor for power construction workers and their subcontractors and all taking part in creating and assimilating AES. Party organizations are leading labor collectives to this goal. Special party attention is now required for educating cadres in a spirit of high responsibility for meeting state plans and an attitude toward work marked by innovation and initiative. As everywhere, socialist competition must be the tested means for mobilizing the masses at every AES site.

The further development of the nuclear power industry is one of the most important conditions for translating into reality the impressive program for boosting the country's economy adopted by the 25th party congress and for new victories in building communism.

TWO COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED ON 23 MAY

Cosmos-1010

LD231442Y Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 23 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 23 TASS--The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1010" was launched in the Soviet Union today. Aboard the sputnik is scientific equipment, designed to continue the program of exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--257 kilometres, the minimum--218 kilometres, the orbit's angle--81.4 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1011

LD240836Y Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24 TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, "Cosmos-1011" was launched in the Soviet Union on May 23 for a continuation of space research.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 104.9 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--1,026 km, minimum distance--978 km, orbital inclination--82.9 degrees.

The onboard instrumentation is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

NEW POLAR STATION OPERATING--The new polar station Severnyy Polyus 24 is beginning its work. It is on an iceberg drifting 800 km from the coast northwest of Wrangel Island. Supplies will be delivered by the atomic ship Sibir in July. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 May 78 LD]

NEW LASER DEVICE--A new laser device invented in the USSR can process extremely fine metallic films through glass and trace schemata that can only be seen through a microscope. The beam is focused into a point 2,000 nm in diameter--500 times finer than a human hair. Such precision is needed in the manufacture of miniature electronic schemata. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 May 78 LD]

III. 24 May 78

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I L I T A R Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

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DAJNERECHENSK OBSERVES BORDER TROOPS' ANNIVERSARY

OW231617Y Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Festivities have been held on the Ulitsa Geroyev Damanskogo [street named after Damanskiy heroes] in Dalnerechensk to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the border troops. Holiday participants met with competition leaders and border guards. Public merry-making, amateur talent shows and other events were also held.

PARTY AKTIV OF AIR FORCE STAFF, DIRECTORATES MEETS

LD181605Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 2 LD

[Maj Gen Avn M. Koroteyev report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the commander in chief of the air force has discussed communists' tasks stemming from the results of the trip by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the regions of Siberia and the Far East. The report by Col Gen Avn I. Moroz, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, and the speeches by communists V. Semenchikov, P. Bazanov, B. Yezhkov, N. Shishkov, N. Chukardin, G. Kirilin and No. Orlov profoundly analyzed the results of combat training and socialist competition in the winter training period. There was detailed discussion at the meeting regarding the further improvement of the work style of the main staff's communists.

GROUND FORCES COUNCIL DISCUSSES YOUNG OFFICERS

LD181617Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Young officers are the future of our armed forces. In their command of platoons, companies and equivalent subunits they are the direct organizers of the combat and political training of personnel. The status of units' and subunits' combat readiness is greatly determined by the level of the young officers' ideological-theoretical tempering and professional training. A very great deal also depends on warrant officers, the officers' closest assistants.

This was stressed at a session of the Ground Forces' Military Council which examined the question of the work of commanders and political and cadre organs of the Siberian Military District to educate and train young officers and warrant officers. The reports by Col Gen M. Khomulo, commander of the district forces, and Lt Gen I. Lykov, member of the district military council and chief of the district political directorate, and the speeches by generals and officers said that the absolute majority of young officers and warrant officers discharges its military duty in exemplary fashion.

At the same time it was noted that all existing potential is still not being utilized for the formation of young officers and warrant officers in certain units and subunits.

Measures to eliminate the shortcomings were outlined.

Army General I. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the ground forces, spoke at the military council session.

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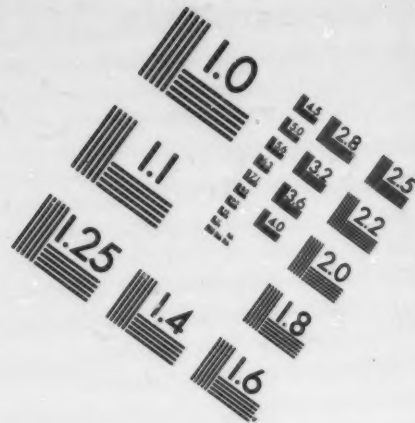
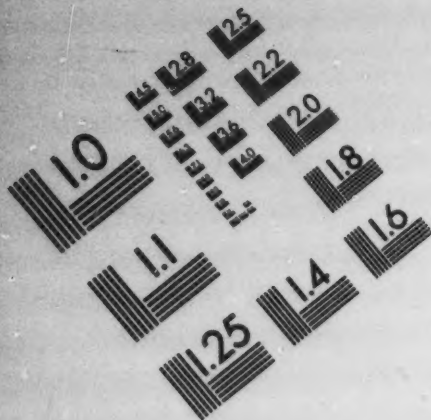
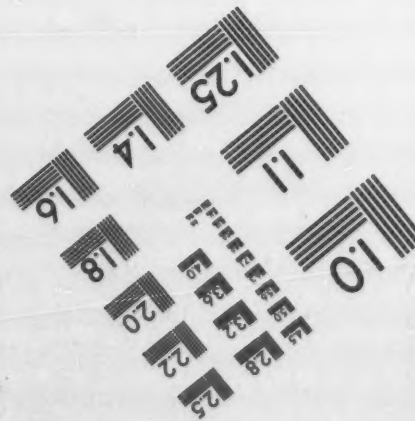
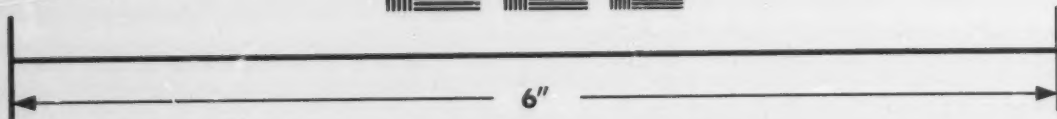
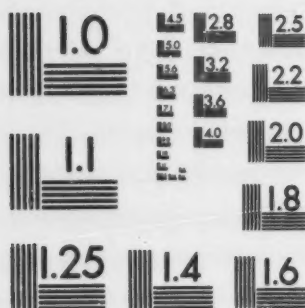


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